The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

WHITLEY—June 9th, at Bandora, of dysentry, Ethel Hope, the youngest child of Geo. Whitley, Esq.

ALGAR—June 8th, at the European General Hospital, of injuries caused by an engine running over him, Mr. Charles Algar, Shunting Master at the Boree Bunder Station of the G. I. P. Railway, aged 21 years.

HALLANNY—June 9th, at the European General Hospital, Mrs. Annatta Hallanny, aged 20 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

KEIGHLY—At Tittaghur, on the 29th May, the wife of George Keighly, Esq., of a daughter.

SLATER—At Jutog, near Simla, on the 25th May, the wife of the Revd. S. Slater, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PARDEW—HOCKINS.—At St. Thomas' Church, Howrah, on 30th May, by the Revd. W. Spencer, T. A. F. Pardew, to Ellen Sophia Hockins, youngest daughter of the late F. H. W. Hockins.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

CARR—At Madras, on the 1st June, the wife of Mr. C. L. Carr, of a daughter.

PRAGER—At Paulghaut, on the 28th May, the wife of Mr. Walter Prager, Madras Police, of a son.

SMITH—At Bangalore, on the 27th May, the wife of R. Callwell Smith, Esq., Lieut., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HENDERSON—CHERRY—At Secunderabad, on the 28th May, P. D. Henderson, Lieut 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to Rose, daughter of Colonel P. T. Cherry, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

DEATHS.

O'FLAHERTY—At Ross Island, Port Blair, Andamans, on the 12th April, Mr. Henry O'Flaherty, Apothecary Madras Subordinate Medical Department, aged 33 years.

WAIT—At Ootacamund, on the 26th May, by a fall from his horse, Mr. William Wait, Mechanical Engineer, D. P. W.

BATES—At Calicut, on the 29th May, Jane, second and youngest daughter of Mr. W. Bates, Deputy Collector, aged 23 years and 9 months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE.—At Murree, on the 25th May, the wife of Captain J. M. Mackenzie, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WARE—At Murree, on the 26th May, the wife of Captain G. H. Hibbert Ware, 51st Light Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MAUNSELL—At Kussowlie, on the 25th May, from dentition, Emily Maud, the beloved child of Captain H. D. Maunsell, late 62nd Regiment N. I., aged 13 months.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A 1 Barque YARRA, 454/505 Tons Register, Captain TEASDALE. For Freight apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban.*
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

The A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to

PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude.*

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE Oldenburg Bark "JOHANNA," of about 469 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging, &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanna.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on the 15th June, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"TILLY,"

WILL leave Bombay for Kurrachee at 6 P.M., on SATURDAY, 11th June 1864.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
No. 7, Rampart Row.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on 13th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

The COMORIN, Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given to Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Defiance*, from London, that the ship is being greatly delayed for want of Boats, and that on and after to-morrow 10th instant, the Captain will be obliged to land the Cargo at the expense and risk of Consignees at such Bunders as may be found most convenient. Owing to the crowded state of the Custom House wharves and sheds Cargo landed there at present incurs very great risk of damages, and to this fact the attention of Consignees is particularly requested.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per British India Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers, are requested to produce Bills of Lading, or other documents they may have, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo now lying on the Carnac Bunder.

The Company hereby give notice, that they will not hold themselves responsible for any damage the Cargo may sustain whilst on the Bunder.

A list of this Cargo may be seen by application at the Company's Office.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

N. B.—The first rains last year caused serious damage to goods from inattention of Consignees to this notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "EARL DALHOUSIE."—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for their Cargo in consequence of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed, it is hereby notified that all Goods, for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the concerned, and will be held as security for the payment of all costs so incurred.

Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Earl Dalhousie.*
4th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Caribbean*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents for the *Caribbean.*
Bombay, 4th June 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *French Empire*, from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once for their Goods, as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CLARK will not be responsible for the condition of any Cargo damaged by *rain* or otherwise.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1864. Agents for the *French Empire.*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Astronomer*, Captain THOMAS, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain THOMAS will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by rain or otherwise after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROPER, PRICE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India.*
Bombay, 5th June 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Western Empire*, WOODNORTH, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery of their goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Woodnorth will not hold himself responsible for the condition of any Package after having once left the Deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners *Western Empire.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING Co. (LIMITED.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड.

ધી પરીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Romania*, Captain CRUIKSHANK, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain CRUIKSHANK will not be responsible for the condition of any package damaged by *rain* or otherwise after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th June 1864, in Grant Road Theatre, will be performed the much admired Drama, in two Acts, entitled the "Charcoal Burner," or the "Dropping Well of Knaresborough." After which a Song and Dance, the whole to conclude with a laughable Farce entitled the "Trials of Tomkins."

Tickets to be had at the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, and at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8 P. M. Performance to commence at 8.30 P. M., precisely.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બામબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઊશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बंबे बान्डेड वेरहाऊस कंपनी लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 16th of June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864. In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 16th to the 29th June, both inclusive. During which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 6th June 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to noon of the 10th instant for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a party consisting of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

8 Invalids
21 Men in health.
2 Women.
8 Children.

Tenders should specify the date upon which the vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding Fittings, Provision, and Water.

The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Office of the Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, 6th June 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીંગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमिटेड.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇશત ઇંડીઆ પરેશ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ईस्ट ईंडीया प्रेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

FIRST CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

THE Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co., the Call of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per Share due 29th June.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 8th June 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Written Notices of Assignment of Policies, the Premiums on which are paid in India, received and registered by the Agents at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but NOT by any Sub-Agents of theirs in the Mofussil. Such Written Notices of Assignment *must be served in duplicate*, so that one copy may be transmitted by the Agents for Registration at the Chief Office in London.

By order of the Board,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).

Capital called up £425,000.

Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)

J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).

Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).

William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Corporation will shortly be prepared to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on London, and on other places, in India, China and the East where Branches and Agencies are in course of being established; also to purchase or collect Bills of Exchange on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.........3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ...5 ,, ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ...7 ,, ,,

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

LOANS AND ADVANCES.

The Corporation grants Loans on Government and other approved Convertible Securities, and discounts Bills and Hoondies on Current terms.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 7th June 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a large LIFE-BOAT. Enquire either on board the ship *Diamond*, or No. 27, Apollo Street.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer. Architect and Surveyor. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
23rd May 1864. W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street.

26th May 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
A. MORRISON, Agent.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, give a larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

Now Ready. Demy 8vo. 6s.

THE EAST INDIAN READY RECKONER; A Series of Tables, showing the Cost of any number of Articles, in Indian Currency, from 1 Pie to 1 Rupee, advancing 1 Pie at a time. Including Numbers answering to Fixed Indian Weights and Measures. By C. D.

London: Smith, Elder & Co., 65, Cornhill.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FINAL CALL OF Rs. 25 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders are required to pay a Final Call of Rs. 25 per Share on or before the 1st day of July 1864; after which date Interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further portion of the Original Capital of this Company, viz., 10,000 Shares of £5 each, will be issued at par, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register this day, in the proportion of one Share to every two Shares held by them.

Applications for these Shares from the present Members must be made to the undersigned, and a deposit for £1 per Share paid thereon on or before the 1st July next, to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Bombay.

By order,
STENHOUSE & Co., Agents,
Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 26th May 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL Co. (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of this Company, that the Second Call of Rs. 200 per Share will be payable at the Office of the Commercial Bank of India on or before MONDAY the 13th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th May 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES 1,000 PER SHARE ON THE NEW SHARES OF THIS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees 1,000 per Share, on the new Shares of this Company, will be payable at the office of the undersigned on or before the 10th June 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 19th May 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Wadree Bunder

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બામબે હાઊશ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેશટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

बंबे हाउस ऍंड ल्यांड इंवेस्टमेंट कंपनी लिमीटेड.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at a Meeting held on the 11th May 1864, viz:—

"That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let for the benefit of the House and Land Investment Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Premises, which the Company may, for the time being, hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit."

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretary and Treasurers.
8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to perpare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[From 1st June 1864, and until further notice.]

DOWN TRAINS.			UP TRAINS.		
STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed.		STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed.	
	A.	M.		A.	M.
Bulsar......Dep.	7	30	Ahmedabad. Dep.	7	30
Doongree	7	50	Berajree	8	0
Beeleemora	8	17	Mehmoodabad	8	28
Umulsar	8	32	Neriad	9	10
Nowsaree	9	13	Anund	9	52
Sucheen	9	50	Wassud	10	25
Surat	10	33	Baroda	11	21
Amrolee	10	53		P.	M.
Sion	11	15	Etola	12	6
Keem	11	41	Meagaum	12	33
	P.	M.	Palej	1	5
Panolee	12	10	Chumargaum	1	38
Unclesur	12	35	Broach	2	20
Broach	1	15	Unclesur	2	45
Chumargaum	1	42	Panolee	3	7
Palej	2	15	Keem	3	39
Meagaum	2	47	Sion	4	3
Etola	3	19	Amrolee	4	32
Baroda	4	9	Surat	4	57
Wassud	4	54	Sucheen	5	30
Anund	5	28	Nowsaree	6	10
Neriad	6	15	Umulsar	6	46
Mehmoodabad	6	52	Beeleemora	7	1
Berajree	7	17	Doongree	7	28
Ahmedabad. Arr.	7	45	Bulsar......Arr.	7	45

By order,
JOHN B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry...	Rs. 26	per doz.
Fine Old Port	,, 18	,,
Very fine Do.	,, 23	,,
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	,, 26	,,
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	,, 100	each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	,, 24	per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne,	in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Mosselle,	do.	do.	1	,,
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	,,
Claret,	do.	do.	2	,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½	,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts),	in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	,,
Brandy,	do.	do.	1	,,
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1	,,
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.	Per dozen.
St. Estèphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Rs. 12
St. Julien do. do.	,, 18
Pauillac do. do.	,, 25
Pontet Canet do. do.	,, 35
COGNAC.	
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	,, 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	,, 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	,, 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	,, 50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
,, ,, Pints	,, 14 ,, ,,
Old Pale Cognac	,, 20 ,, ,,
Fine very old Do.	,, 36 ,, ,,
Sauterne	,, 20 ,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.
3, Meadow Street.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,
1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red......Pale Dry	,,	,,	30
Bronze do. / White do. — Good Dinner Wines	,,	,,	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	,,	,,	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	,,	,,	34
Do. Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliff's	,,	,,	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s	,,	,,	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still / ,, Moselle — By Deinhard and Jordan	,,	,,	39
HOCK / MOSELLE ......Pints	,,	,,	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	,,	,,	12
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	,,	,,	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30			
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	,,	,,	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	,,	,,	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	,,	,,	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	,,	,,	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	,,	,,	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	,,	,,	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	,,	,,	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply. LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette.*
11th April 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HERE[illegible]IRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed * Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to 20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

TARPAULINS.—A number of these of excellent quality are for sale. They are light, flexible, perfectly impervious, and warranted not to crack. Average size 17 feet by 22 feet.

ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

FOR SALE.—A Bran-new PIANOFORTE, by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, and with all the modern improvements. Apply to CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

Bombay, 8th June 1864.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co. beg to bring to the notice of their Patrons and the Public generally the arrival of large and superior selections of the following, all of which are ready for inspection:—

WALL PAPERS—In every good style known, some of the patterns were shown in the Exhibition of 1862.

GLASSWARE—Gilt, stained, cut, and engraved in very rich styles.

MIRRORS—Of all sizes and very elegant gilt frames.

PHOTOGRAPHIC stock has been recently arrived viz., Chemicals, best Albuminized Paper, Mahogany and Rosewood Stereoscopes, Carte-de-Visite Pictures, Stereoscopic Views and Colored Pictures, Cart-de-Visite Morocco Leather Frames, Gold Lockets, &c. &c. selected by Mr. Sykes when in England.

Hummum Street.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *via* the Overland, and also *via* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

FOR SALE—

Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.

1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.

1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.

1 Lawn Mowing Machine.

1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.

1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.

Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.

4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.

Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.

Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.

Corrugated Iron Roofing.

96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28

Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.

Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.

1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable.* It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. WESALIUS PEPTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMER, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain ,,
Coffee ,,
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	Giblit	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
Hare		Poachers	
Rabbit		Venison	
Mock Turtle		Oysters	
Mulligatawny		Soup and Bouilli	
Green Peas		Peas and Gravy	
Ox Tail		Vermicelli	
Salmon		Mutton Broth	
Hotch Potch			
Kidney		Gravie	At Rs. 1.8 each.
Veal		Partridge	
Chicken			

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	Rs. 40
,, 14 by 10 by 6	,, 45
,, 16 by 11 by 7	,, 50

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	Rs. 40
10 ,,	,, 15
12 ,,	,, 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs. As.	Kin's. Rs. As.	Albert. Rs. As.	Lilly. Rs. As.	Linear. Rs. As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Forks ,,	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Table Spoons ,,	27 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Spoons ,,	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Tea Spoons ,,	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	8 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	8 0
Salt S. gilt bowls ,,	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	5 0
Sugar Tongs ...each...	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	
Sugar Spoons ,,	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. ,,	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons ,,	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
Soup Ladle ,,	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle ,,	3 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	4 0
Butter Knives ,,	3 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0
Pickle Forks ,,	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8
Skewers ......per inch	0 4	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 6

*** The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

	Patent Tin. Rs.	Copper Bronzed. Rs.	Britannia. Rs.	Electro Silver. Rs.
To hold one Pint...	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints...	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern...	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints...	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints...	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work: Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms*, 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunneling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms*, with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

Pear tree 18 inches long each	Rs. 3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each	4	0
Pear tree 30 inches long each	5	0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each	6	0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each	6	0
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each	7	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches	8	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches	9	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches	10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches	11	0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches	18	0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches	36	0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches	45	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALLEL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebon 6 inches long		
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	3	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches	5	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches	18	0
Ebony Rolling parallel rules 42 inches	15	0

Rampart Row Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet
Kiss me Quick
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker
Something New
Jockey Club
New Mown Hay
Rough and Ready
Frangipanni
Box his Ears
Bridal Bouquet
Friendship Offerings
Patchouli
Sweet Briar
Jasmine
Forget Me Not
Ess. Bouquet
The Provence Rose
Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey
Brown Windsor
Sun Flower Oil
Elder Flower
Glycerine
White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tincture, and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London ...... at 6 months' sight 2s. ¾d.
,, 4 ,, 2s. ½d.
,, 3 ,, 2s. ¼d.
,, 2 ,, 2s.
,, 1 ,, 1s. 11¾d.
,, on Demand 1s. 11⅝d.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11⅝d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per anm.
6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 27th May 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for	4	months certain	4		do.
On	do.	6	do.	5	do.
On	do.	12	do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight.................. at 2s. 0½d. per rupee.
4 ,, ... 2s. 0⅜d. ,,
3 ,, ... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
2 ,, ... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
1 ,, ... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Demand 1s. 11⅝d. ,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of............... ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody. ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 11th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c.

ALSO,

A case of fresh Perfumery consisting of Soaps, Scents, Bouquets &c.

About 12 Dozen Quarts of Best Sparkling Mosselle, the property of Captain Felix Jones, just landed from Bushire.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of best English-bottled Pale Ale.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do. ,,
Silver Hunting Watches by "Jones."
Two Gold do. do. by "James McCabe,"
Few Sets of best Plated Carriage and Buggy Harness Plated on German Silver.
Few Pieces of White Horrockses, Miller & Co., Long Cloth, marked E F. Rs. 19¼.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th June 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 ,, ,, Madapollams.
1000 ,, ,, Jacconets.
200 ,, ,, Domestics.
A few Bales Twist.
1 Case Concertinas.
1 ,, American Clocks.
25 Dozens Gillon's Ginger Wine.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
PATENT FUSE.

A supply of patent Safety Fuse for Blasting, the same as used in the Bhore and Thull Ghauts. To be sold in lots of not less than one Cask, at three annas and one pie per Coil.

Bombay, 10th June 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. WASHINGTON IRVING is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
Bombay, 1st June 1864. STEWART & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Hoop and Nail Rod Iron, shipped by Newby, Carson and Co., marked N, per the *Carribean*, are requested to take immediate delivery order, and send off Boats at once for them.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th June 1864. Agents *Carribean*.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.
In the Press.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 5th, 1864.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
ધી પરીનચ આફ વેલચ શીપીંગ કંપની લીમીટેડ.
धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी लिमाटेड

NOTICE.—The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the above Company will be positively held at the Office of the undersigned on FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

SITE FOR HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Site of valuable ground for Hotel purposes on the Esplanade, Bombay, most favourably situated near all the main thoroughfares, with an open, westerly, breezy aspect, in the immediate vicinity of the Public Offices, Banks, Commercial establishments, the principal landing place for Passengers by sea, and the termini of the Bombay and Baroda and Great Indian Peninsula Railway trunk lines.

1. A plot of ground measuring about 2 acres on which is to be built a first-class Hotel to contain not less than 200 Bed Rooms, will be sold by Public Auction, by the Rampart Removal Committee at their Office, at 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of August 1864, on a building lease for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of September 1864 at an annual rent of one rupee an acre. At the expiration of the terms the land and buildings to revert and become the property of Government.

2. Plans of the ground may be seen on application to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, or to the Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay.

3. The highest bidder will have to lodge with the Rampart Removal Committee a deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase money at the time of auction, the remainder to be paid within thirty-one days from the day of sale, and in default the deposit will be forfeited and the party will lose all right to the land.

4. The parties whose tender may be accepted must submit finished designs and specifications for the Hotel for the approval of the Rampart Removal Committee on or before the 1st of December 1864.

5. The purchaser will be required to sign an agreement, to erect and completely finish to the satisfaction of the lessors' Surveyor, in conformity with the approved Designs and Specifications a 1st class Hotel, with all proper and convenient out buildings before the 1st of November 1867, and to have the buildings covered in by such time as shall be fixed by the lessors' Surveyor.

6. The agreement will contain clauses binding the lessees to keep the premises in repair and properly drained and to pay all rates and taxes; to use them only for a 1st class Hotel, or purposes which in the opinion of the Government of Bombay may be subsidiary thereto; to keep the buildings and fixtures insured in the lessors' name in the sum of Rs. 7,00,000 at least; not to assign or under-let without license and all such other clauses, conditions, covenants and provisos as shall be deemed proper or necessary by the Surveyor appointed by Government.

7. The lessees are not to be at liberty to enquire into the lessor's title.

8. On the completion of the buildings to the satisfaction of the surveyor, a lease will be granted on the lessee's executing a counterpart thereof, such lease or counterpart and the said agreement to be prepared by the lessors' Solicitor at the lessee's expense.

By order,
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.
Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay,
12th May 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Carnatic* will be closed on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, *Comorin*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Sunday, 12th..........4h. 40m. P. M.
Full Moon, Monday, 20th..........3h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Monday, 26th..........7h. 6m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	10	Daybreak at 3h. 59.	5 23	6 36	2 23	2 45	8th June 1864. Time—8h. 56m. 26.0
Sat.	11	St. Barnabas A. & M.	5 23	6 36	3 7	3 29	
Sun.	12	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 36	3 53	4 22	
Mon.	13	Twilight ends at 8h.	5 23	6 36	4 53	5 25	
Tues.	14	Jupiter rises 3.56.	5 23	6 37	5 56	6 26	
Wed.	15	Jupiter sets at 3.10.	5 24	6 37	6 57	7 28	
Thur.	16	Saturn rises 1h. 6m.	5 24	6 37	7 59	8 26	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 17	KURRACHEE	June 4
AGRA	June 2	LAHORE	June 1
ALLAHABAD	June 2	LONDON	May 3
AUSTRALIA	Apr. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	June 3
BANGALORE	June 3	MALTA	May 8
CALCUTTA	June 2	MEERUT	June 3
CAPE	Mar. 31	OUDH	June 1
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	May 21	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	May 24	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 12
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

SINCE the days of Job there has been no example of patience and long-suffering under unmerited misfortune to compare with the conduct of the Hon. Ashley Eden, lately Envoy of the Governor General of India to the Court of Bhootan, during his sojourn in the country of the savage Bhootias. If, as modern philanthropists assert, the English Empire in the East can be maintained by moral in place of what are called imperial qualities of mind, if placid submission to insults, and soft answers which turn away wrath, are the means by which England can retain the conquests of Clive, Lake, Wellesley, and Napier, then Mr. Eden is the most fitting representative of the new English policy, and, while he and such as he rule our Councils, there is no fear that the sun of England's greatness will approach its setting. For our part, we have sufficient of the barbarian element in our composition to make us believe that there was some virtue after all in those hard-working, hard-fighting Englishmen who won for their country the Empire of India; and that no great results can be attained by means of that policy of extreme gentility and conciliation which has been substituted for the rough and ready policy of conquest and annexation. Even Christian nations have not yet been able to carry out in practice that exalted theory of Christianity which requires him who is struck on one cheek to turn the other to the smiter. The reign of perpetual peace has not yet commenced in Europe, and men continue, much after the fashion of the pagan days of yore, to settle their differences with the help of the bayonet and the rifled gun, instead of submitting them to the arbitration of the Peace Society. No one can have forgotten how the mission of certain members of that Society to the Emperor Nicholas, in the outset of the Russian war, was turned into ridicule by the most refined and civilized of nations. And, if Christian Europe was unable, ten years ago, as it would be unable now, to appreciate the moral grandeur of such a spectacle, what can be expected of savages who have never learnt that there is anything worthy of respect but physical force? Mr. Eden went into Bhootan prepared, as it would seem, to suffer any humiliation in order to obtain that remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to, a treaty of commerce; and he showed unflinching determination in fulfilling his conception of the duties of a British Envoy. For a whole month he and his suite submitted to every kind of indignity—allowed themselves to be confined to their camp, to be half starved, to be jeered and ill-treated by the lowest populace, to be kept waiting for hours in the heat of the sun on the pleasure of subordinate officers of government, and to see not only the mission itself treated with the utmost disrespect, but the letter of the Governor General to the rulers of Bhootan thrown contemptuously on the ground by the Bhootan Minister, and conveyed to the Rajahs by the hand of a common coolie. But the climax of humiliation was not reached till Mr. Eden had been brought into the presence of the Debraj and the Dhurmraj, who divide between them the sovereignty of the country. According to the authentic account now published of what took place at this interview, the Rajahs took no notice of the Envoy, who was left to discuss matters with the Minister.

"In the meantime a mob pressed in and threw one of the Mission servants in upon them, and though complained of no one took any notice. Mr. Eden then asked leave to retire and was told he must first go to the amlah again, which he did. They were then placed before the amlah outside a small tent, and having detained them sometime exposed to the sun, they told Mr. Eden to go to his tent, and that Cheboo Lama would be in future the medium of communication. They returned and through Cheboo Lama it was arranged that all the articles desired by the Governor General of India should be agreed to except two, one that a British agent be allowed to reside in Bhootan and that trade should be opened between the two countries. When this draft was shown to Tungsoo Penlow, he demurred and required that the Dooars of Assam be returned, and also Julpigoree and Kooch Behar, also three lacs of rupees a year for the time the English had held these Dooars. Mr. Eden in durbar said he had no authority to treat on these subjects, whereupon the Penlow said, 'Go away, a peon could have done all you have;' then he took up a piece of wet dough and plastered it upon Mr. Eden's face, he then pulled his hair, slapped him on the back and was violent and insolent. *On Mr. Eden remonstrating*, he smiled and deprecated his anger pretending that this was all done in friendship, much to the amusement of the bye-standers who burst out laughing. Aguda Farung Jungpeen, the Governor, surpassed the Penlow, he took some chewed pan out of his mouth and told Dr. Simson to eat it. The Doctor declined; whereupon the Jungpeen rubbed it angrily over his face, they then searched his pockets and took from him a gold watch and chain which had been presented him by the Governor General. They then told Dr. Simon to rub the colour from his face which he would not do. The Penlow then told Mr. Eden if he did not sign the treaty giving up the Dooars be would never be allowed to return even if a war ensued. *After some resistance and seeing more danger from delay than in signing this absurd paper Mr. Eden agreed to sign it.* The Cheeboo Lama was confined, and the mission was in reality detained: he then gave in and signed the Treaty giving away Julpigoree, Kooch Behar, and the Dooar of Assam, adding, 'signed under compulsion.' The Penlow then asked for the presents sent by the Governor General for the Dhurm Raj. Mr. Eden selected the most inferior things and presented them. The Penlow in return presented two broken down tatoos which Mr. Eden was glad to get rid of by letting them loose on their way back. The Bhootias tried hard to bribe the escort to leave, but no one listened to them except for the purpose of informing Mr. Eden. Mr. Eden was then allowed to depart, the Cheeboo Lama was released, and they were all ordered to make their way back as fast as possible. It took two months and a half to force their way to Punakha, they did the return march in one month."

Nothing could surpass the effect of this simple narrative. It is plain that Mr. Eden's extreme gentleness encouraged the Bhootias to proceed from one gross insult to another, till, from laughing at and pushing about his servants, they at last came to pull his hair and plaster wet dough on his face. This was too much even for Mr. Eden's patience, and he is said to have "remonstrated" against such treatment. His remonstrance must, however, have been of a very mild character, when it only made his persecutors banter him for his forbearance, and did not deter them from insisting that he should sign a treaty ceding to Bhootan certain districts in Assam. In the heroic days of British India a representative of the English Government would have suffered himself to be torn in pieces rather than have signed such a document. But Mr. Eden thought there was "more danger" (to himself?) in delay than in signing; so he did sign, under compulsion, and by that act brought upon the British name such degradation as it never before was subjected to in India. We shall be surprised if Sir John Lawrence, while avenging on the Bhootias the insult offered to the English Government, do not express in strong and homely language his opinion of the discreditable conduct of his Envoy.

How little we value the "hewer of wood and drawer of water;" but what an important part he plays in political economy! The ancient bondsman or slave was bought and sold with the land; he had no choice but to do as he was bid, and therefore was not likely to choose getting through a quantity of work or being surprisingly energetic or studious of his master's interest. Mutuality of interest was no bond between the two, for one was body and soul possessed by the other, being as it were so much "stock in trade" or "capital." Times changed, the objects and and aims of men changed, the tickling of the soil to produce munificent gifts became man's aim rather than the tickling of his fellow man with sword and spear. The gifts produced had to be distributed and exchanged, and thus the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" of the old days began to fill other callings where bodily strength was necessary. Increased cultivation of the soil became necessary, and the produce had to be carried and warehoused, and before consumed was oftentimes transferred and sold from place to place, and warehouse to warehouse, and this labour had to be done by the previous "hewers of wood and drawers of water." From the increased importance and demand for this kind of labour, more work and energy was required from each man than could be obtained from a bondsman, and this state of things may have helped to introduce the system of "free labour," or that every labourer should sell his own labour for what it was worth. This made the labourer more independent and hardworking and raised him in the social scale, while it relieved the proprietor of human flesh of many responsibilities. He could hire or discharge his labourers at any time and had no worn-out men to support. If their relations did not support them the State had to do so, or they fell back upon private charity.

The hamal or coolie of this country is becoming an important unit. Without his labour Western India cannot prosper. He cannot be done without in road making, railway making and working, the erection of bungalows, cotton presses, and gins, the building of ships, and the hundred and one undertakings where labour is necessary to develope and revolutionize India. A few years since he was glad to get six to eight rupees per month, now he demands twelve to fourteen, and we know cases where he has exacted Rs. 20 per month. This sudden increase in the value of his labour tells its own tale in relation to the advancement of the country, but at the same time the increased cost and the difficulty of getting his labour even at the increased cost retards the progress of public works and likewise of the country; and we think the attention of the Government and Sir Charles Wood should be directed to the question.

The hamal or in other words the labourer and porter has no caste, yet is earning more money than natives who have a caste and who rank far higher. This is an abnormal state of things for India. The value of labour is bringing the slave to the surface, and if he had education and a knowledge of English his progress would be rapid, he being unfettered by caste. He is a simple-hearted creature, lives upon gram, and is satisfied if he gets a strip of cloth to wind round his loins and another to convert into a turban. If adroitly managed with kind words and a spice of jocularity he will do more work than a European could do in this country. If otherwise treated he can be obstinate and lazy and will sing twenty bars of his monotonous song before putting his back to each load. Like most natives his ties of family and his predilictions for place are both strong. Give him employment near his native village and he will serve for years without a murmur, but ask him to go a hundred miles away and the chances are that the highest wages will not tempt him, and if he is tempted he will not stop long but either pretend sickness or abscond unexpectedly after a monthly pay-day. The increased facilities of travelling will no doubt in the course of time overcome this intense love of native place; but are public works to suffer meanwhile until the prejudices of the labourers are being gradually overcome? We think this is a question of political economy that it behoves Government to take in hand before next season commences. It may seem strange with the teeming population of India to talk of importing labour; but while the only men who will labour will not go away from their native districts, works of all kinds will continue to suffer. Cotton gins and presses and railways cannot be arranged in districts to suit the working population, and if the working population will not go to these works at more than double the old rate of wages some competitive labour is necessary. It depends entirely upon the chances of war as to how long Western India may have to twine the bonds which shall bind it to Manchester. Cotton is King in India, but its subjects in Manchester would dethrone their monarch whom they pay such high tribute to in less than sixty days if His Majesty did not grant all his subjects could fairly expect, and more especially if the now dethroned King in New Orleans should set up his throne again. This illustrates the importance of facilitating all works, both railways, cotton gins, and presses which are so necessary to be kept up.

IT affords us much gratification to learn that Dr. Diver has accepted the office of Deputy Coroner of Bombay. The duties of Coroner can, in our opinion, be but performed by a medical man of energy and experience; and we have full confidence that Dr. Diver's labours will help to provide us with some more regular and effectual means of ascertaining the real causes of death among the population than at present exist in Bombay.

THE Government of Bombay rushing from one extreme to another have determined to put to public auction the ground (two acres) on the Esplanade, set apart for an hotel, and for which they last year wanted ten lacs of rupees, at a rent of one ru[illegible] acre for 99 years. An advertisement which we publish to-day gives full particulars of the proposed sale. We hope, in the interest of Bombay, that the Western India Hotel Company (Limited) will be the successful competitors for this ground.

IN consequence of Mr. F. Lushington's return to Madras from Europe, several changes must (says the *Phœnix*) ensue in the Accountant's Department. "Mr. J. L. Lushington, at present acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, will resume his appointment at Calcutta; Mr. E. F. Harrison will proceed to Bombay and relieve Mr. Mangles, who will join his appointment at Allahabad; Mr. R. Taylor proceeds from the latter station to Lahore, and Mr. W. Clark returns thence to Calcutta; Mr. R. A. Fink reverting to his own post as Third Assistant, Financial Department. It is, however, probable that these arrangements may be somewhat altered if Mr. Harrison should take it into his head to be transferred from the General Department to the General Service Branch.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph*).

KURRACHEE, 8TH JUNE.

Steamer *Kurrachee*, sailed for Bombay.

CALCUTTA, 7TH JUNE.

Shirtings Grey, active advancing, price 4 as. higher. Mule Twist, market rising. Copper Sheething and Copper Tile unchanged. Cotton Rs. 41 to Rs. 44, market very strong and prices advancing. Rice, firm. Saltpetre, little doing. Linseed, advancing. Jute and Hides, firm. Shellac, rather lower, D. C. sold at Rs. 45. Exchange, 2s. ¼d. Government Paper, Fours, 97½ to 97¾. Fives, 106½ to 106¾. Five-and-half 115¾ to 116. Bank discount reduced 1 per cent. Freights, dead weight, £2 10s. to £3. Jute £3 to £3 7s. 6d. Seeds £2 17s. to £3. Arrivals—*White Rose, James Russell, City of Bombay, Aractul, Polar Star, James Jardin, Lady Octavia, Margaret Agaulemon, Sea Flower, Prince Royal.*

NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LAHORE, 31ST MAY.

THERE is a constant outcry about the hard work and poor pay of this province. All classes appear anxious to better their condition, and all look upon the Viceroy as the special friend of *their* interests, whatever he may be to others. Even the Civilians of the Punjab, whose lives have fallen in the pleasantest places as compared with the rest, have discovered that they have woes. Whatever may be the originating causes, and whatever the individual differences in their lot, the great *panacea*, the common object of all their petitions, is *more pay*. Is it not the same with all of us? There is scarcely any grievance that does not ultimately resolve itself into this. You may have heard that the Civilians of this province have been agitating for more promotion and hitting hard blows at their Military and Uncovenanted friends. The Military are very much disgusted with the turn affairs have taken, and evidently look upon their prospects as seriously damaged. The Uncovenanted are beginning to fight for themselves. They see there is no getting anything without either seizing it or asking for it. The latter they seem determined to do. Among the grievances complained of by the protectors of the "heaven-born" was the want of officers. They recommended that five new Assistants should be added to the Commission. This shot has already taken effect, as I see four fresh "competition-wallahs" have been, to use an expression adopted by a distinguished Commissioner and K.C.B. in his Annual Criminal Report, "plucked out" of the enervating atmosphere of Calcutta and "thrown" among the population of the Punjab. No time has been lost in posting them to stations. One goes to Delhi, and the rest to Mozuffergurh, Goordaspore, and Goojrat.

The name of the next Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab is still a mystery. Rumours are current, but nothing is certain. It is quite possible that Mr. McLeod's visit to Simla will settle the matter. He has not yet gone. No man would be more popular in that high position, while the promotions caused by his taking the office would be as beneficial to his juniors as if he were to retire altogether, which he will otherwise require to do ere long. I wonder the thirty-five years' rule has never been introduced into the other departments of the State. If Military men were required to vacate Civil appointments after that date a great impetus would be given to the lower ranks. The same might be done with Uncovenanted men. In fact all men who get pensions should be compelled to take them after a certain period of service, in order to make way for their younger friends.

You may have heard of the various sights of Lahore to which the attention of all strangers is drawn. They are not numerous and require to be made the most of. One of them is the palace in the Fort. This consists of a towering pile of buildings on the north-west corner of the Fort looking towards the Ravee; the upper buildings are of marble. The side of the court towards the river is adorned with most elegant perforated marble windows. On the north side is the famous Sheesh Mahal, one of the finest specimens of Oriental internal decoration to be seen anywhere. The walls are covered with those minute red, green, and river mirrors or talc plates which are so much prized by native grandees. The front towards the court is open, and the roof rests on elegant marble pillars with saracene arches between, all sides of the palace are attractive, and each in a different way. Such a place as this is frequently resorted to by visitors. The beauties of the place are enhanced by the splendid view to be obtained from the top. Moreover, there are certain sacred Mahomedan relics locked up in a little chamber in the Sheesh Mahal which, I believe, can be inspected by visitors of all creeds on arranging with the Civil authorities. These curiosities few would care to see; but the view from the palace windows and the palace itself should be free to all comers. I regret to find that this is not always the case. Visitors in plain clothes receive great attention, but when a soldier from the Fort itself or elsewhere presents himself he is rudely turned back. I am not aware why these poor men, who must be at a loss for amusement, should be specially excluded from such a place. They must feel hurt at this treatment.

The most charitable construction to put on the conduct of the native servants in charge is that they acted without orders, and that the proper authorities if appealed to would prevent a recurrence of such unkindness.

To-day the native portion of the community is out sight-seeing; a famous "mela" or fair takes place just now at a place called "Niyaz Beg," down the Mooltan road, about eight miles from here. Thousands of people from Umritsur have gone to it, and thousands more from Lahore and the neighbourhood. The festival seems limited to Lahore, as a great many of these festivals are. The people here seem to have a special genius for "melas" and holidays.

There seems to be a good deal of sickness at Murree this year. Husbands have been suddenly telegraphed for from their desks in the sultry plains; doubtless their presence is a better cure for the fair patients than any the doctors can devise. It is seldom found necessary to telegraph from Lahore to Murree under similar circumstances. One of the chief advantages of the Punjab is the proximity of a long line of hill stations. I wish some ambitious Nawab would take the plains from us and chase us all into Cashmere.

BOMBAY.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday again lowered its rates of discount two per cent. all round.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Inverarity proceeded to Poona on Wednesday last.

THERE is a vacancy at present of a Moonsiff in Sind, the nomination of which is in the hands of Captain Widdicombe, the Session Judge of Hydrabad.

LIEUTENANT L. RUSSELL, of H. M.'s 16th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, has been appointed officiating Junior Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

MR. SOLOMON WRIGHT, Assistant to the Pay Examiner, is appointed to act as Compiler of the Pay Department, during Mr. Maidment's temporary employment as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, or until further orders.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment, by the Honorable the acting Chief Justice of the High Court, of Mr. Charles Gonne, to act as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, during the absence of Mr. Raymond West

WE understand that by the death of Mr. Pritchard, the office of Chief Inspector to the Municipal Commissioners is vacant. We trust that Mr. Kennelly will appoint a European to fill the vacancy, as their *caste* does not stand in the way of their duty. The late overhauling of the Fort slums proved what trust could be reposed in native supervision.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was to have left Mahabuleshwar on the 7th instant for Poona *via* Mander Deo, and Lady Mansfield and family left by the same route on the previous day.

His Excellency the Governor intended paying a visit to the pleasant little station of Paunchgunnee on the 8th, where he was likely to remain for twelve or fourteen days, previously to proceeding to Poona for the season.

FROM yesterday's *Government Gazette* we learn that Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Inspector in Chief of the Cotton Department, is appointed President of the Municipal Commission, until the new constitution of the Municipality is decided upon. A better selection could not possibly have been made for this office. Mr. Ravenscroft is a most zealous, energetic, and painstaking public servant, and will be sure to keep every one employed under the Municipality to his work.

THE case of Captain Glover *vs* Captain Tinto, of the ship *Favourite*, for assault on the high seas, was yesterday called on before H. E. Leeke, Esq., at the Fort Police Office, when that gentleman said that as the alleged offence was committed upon the high seas, in a vessel belonging to the Siamese Government, and flying the flag of Siam, he could not deal with the case, as it was by the Mercantile Marine Act entirely out of his jurisdiction. He must therefore dismiss the case. The case was accordingly dismissed.

THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—We would remind our play-going friends that there will be an amateur performance at the Grant Road Theatre this evening. The bill of fare provided for the entertainment of the audience promises well, and the amateurs earnestly hope that their efforts in catering for the public taste will be entirely successful, and that they will be rewarded with a bumper house. The performances announced for this evening's entertainment are the drama of "*The Charcoal Burner*," and the riant farce of the "*Trials of Tomkins*."

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT THE BOREE BUNDER RAILWAY STATION.—We regret to have to state that the unfortunate young man, Charles Algar, one of the shunting masters at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, who met with a frightful accident on Wednesday last, as related in our issue of yesterday, sank under the dreadful injuries he received, and died in the European General Hospital on the same evening. A Coroner's Inquest was held yesterday morning on view of the body of the deceased, which returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The facts elicited at the Inquest were precisely the same as those given in our report of the occurrence in our issue of yesterday.

INTERRUPTION OF THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC OVER THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE.—The traffic authorities of the G. I. P. Railway would seem not to have sufficient confidence in this portion of the line to allow of their carrying trains over it during the monsoon, as it will be seen from an advertisement in another column that the old state of things is to be reverted to from and after Monday next, the 13th instant, when the trains which run from Bombay to Poona, and *vice versa*, will convey passengers to Campoolee, from whence they will be conveyed over the Bhore Ghaut after the usual primitive fashion in a square box 'yclept a *palkee*, carried on the shoulders of four grunting and groaning *buksheesh*-seeking Hindoos. What a sad falling off is here, my friends, after the assurance some time ago given that the grand works on the Bhore Ghaut Railway Incline were in a complete and highly efficient state!

FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.—The general public will need to be on its guard against being taken in by some of the newly-forged Currency Notes which are now in circulation, and which in many respects bear a very exact resemblance to the true ones. We yesterday saw a forged Currency Note for 100 rupees that would, if not subjected to more than a casual scrutiny, have deceived any one but those accustomed to receive and pay them away daily in the course of business. What is most remarkable is, that the forgers have imitated, in a wonderfully correct manner, the water mark with the words "Government of India" therein. This has never been done before. Colonel Ballard's signature is also a most exact *fac simile*; and the words and figures "Rupees 100" at the left hand corner of the note cannot be distinguished from the original except on the closest inspection.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, dated the 30th April last:—

India Office, London, 30th April 1864.

His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

SIR,—I have received and laid before Her Majesty the loyal and congratulatory address from the inhabitants of Bombay, on the occasion of the birth of a Royal Prince to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Queen has been pleased very graciously to receive this address.—I have the honour to be &c.,
Bombay Castle, 6th June 1864. C. WOOD.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Tapidass Bhugtidass, and Manocklall Bhugtidass, brokers. Date of petitions filed 17th May.

Richard Brown Stranack, a merchant. Date of petition filed 19th May.

Cutchra Mandan, a mason; Dadoo Meeya Abdool Cadur Moojavur, and Shaik Mahomed Shaik Edroos, tindals. Date of petitions filed 25th May.

Memon Sullamon Tyeb, a dealer in hardware. Date of petition filed 28th May.

Dorabjee Hormusjee, a carpenter; Bugtaversing Dullising, a broker. Date of petitions filed 30th May.

Dajisett Balsett, a goldsmith; Rungoo Ragoo, a labourer; Anna Raja, lately traded in partnership with Teka Raja and Custoorchund Chuttoorbhan, under the name and firm of Teka Raja & Co., as money lenders. Date of petitions filed 31st May.

Hurridass Geega, and Oodowjee Geega, blacksmiths; Hurry Narrayen, a carpenter; Hajee Khamissa Abdoolla, a dyer; Jamaldin Succoor, a muccadum in the service of Husson Arab; Petamber Runsord, a blacksmith; Damother Vussonjee, a broker. Date of petitions filed 6th June.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—We are happy to state that cholera in the native town continues gradually to abate in virulence, the deaths in last week having been only 79 against 117 in the previous week. Small-pox still continues to claim its victims, and the disease is stationary, the deaths from this cause being 58 against 56. There have been 15 deaths of Europeans in last week, which is considerably above the usual average; 4 of these were from cholera. Upon the whole, although the general health of the Island has slightly improved in the last three weeks, it is still far from being satisfactory. The total number of deaths from all causes, is 546 against 529 in the previous week.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	4	Cholera	3
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	7
Fever	0	Fever	9
Other diseases	11	Other diseases	4
Accident	0	JEWS:	
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	0	Small-pox	0
Fever	0	Fever	2
Other diseases	1	Other diseases	0
Accident	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	3
Cholera	57	Small-pox	2
Small-pox	38	Fever	6
Fever	193	Other diseases	2
Measles	5	Accident	1
Other diseases	70	NEGRO AFRICANS:	
Accident & violence	6	Cholera	0
MUSSULMANS:		Small-pox	0
Cholera	7	Fever	1
Small-pox	11	Other diseases	1
Measles	3	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Fever	70	Cholera	5
Other diseases	13	Fever	6
Accident	1	Other diseases	4

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	79	93	Accident	8	4
Small-pox	58	16	Sexual system and child bearing	0	2
Measles	8	7	Tegumentary system	2	1
Fever	287	135	Leprosy	1	1
Cachexy	30	19	Dropsy	2	3
Nervous system	15	11	Other and unknown	0	1
Respiratory system	16	16			
Alimentary system	39	36			
Vascular system	1	1			

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic week ending May 29th, 1864.

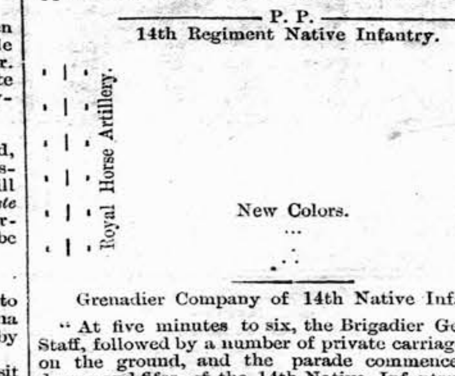
No. of Passengers 67,396 Amount	42,778	7	10
Merchandise	78,594	0	6
Total	121,372	8	4

Corresponding week last year.

OPEN 553 MILES.

No of Passengers 65,510 Amount	34,193	15	10
Merchandise	90,026	12	1
Total	124,220	11	11

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.—The public will be glad to learn that the 14th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, stationed at present, at Ahmednuggur, were, on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, presented with a new set of Colours. The whole Brigade turned out on the occasion; but we shall leave details to be dealt with by the facile pen of our correspondent:—"On the afternoon of the 2nd instant," he writes, "the 14th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry was presented with a new set of colours. The whole of the Brigade turned out to assist at the ceremony. The troops were formed up on the general parade ground as follows, the 14th Native Infantry in line, with the Horse Artillery and 3rd Dragoon Guards on the right and left at right angles, the Grenadier Company of the 14th, under the command of Captain Preston, with Lieutenants Vibart and Ebden, to receive the new colours, was drawn up about 150 yards in front of the Regiment, and facing it; the new colours were placed on the pile of drums, opposite the centres of the line and escort:—


P. P.
14th Regiment Native Infantry.
Royal Horse Artillery.
3rd Dragoon Guards.
New Colors.
Grenadier Company of 14th Native Infantry.

"At five minutes to six, the Brigadier General and Staff, followed by a number of private carriages, arrived on the ground, and the parade commenced by the drums and fifes of the 14th Native Infantry playing a slow march from right to left, and a quick march from left to right. Most of the ladies present now came up close to the pile of drums, and the two officers advanced from the escort, and having saluted and returned swords, Mrs. Montgomery, the Colonel's wife, handed them new Colors, and in doing so, spoke as follows:—

"'I feel highly the honor in having been selected to present these Colors; and I can assure you, I feel a deep interest in the Regiment by which they are in future to be borne. I must feel an interest in the Regiment to which my husband has belonged for so many years, in which he has risen from Ensign to Commandant, and in which I have myself spent many happy days. I feel a pride in being the medium of conveying these Colours to such trusty hands as those of the 14th Regiment have ever proved. In recent times of trial and danger the 14th was ever loyal and true, and on service it has ever held a proud place. Her Majesty's Colors, and the honor of England, could not be confided to more trusty keeping.'

"General Heyland then, in a few words, complimented the Colonel on the appearance and efficiency of the Regiment, and the Brigade having saluted the new Colors, they were trooped in the usual manner, after which line was reformed, and breaking into columns, the Regiment marched past, and returned to quarters.

"There was a dinner party in the evening, to which the whole of the Camp were invited. The Mess was very tastefully decorated: the new Colours were placed at one end of the room, and the old ones at the other. Colonel Tower and the officers of the 3rd Dragoon Guards very kindly came forward and offered their band, which, together with the flute band of the Regiment, performed before and during dinner.

"There is one matter connected with the presentation of these Colours that I must not forget to mention. It appears that our worthy Chaplain, the Reverend Mr. Dickenson, had kindly consented, at the request of the officers, to consecrate the colours; but the General hearing of it, thought it necessary to telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Division. The reply received was that it was not usual to do so in Native Regiments, and must not be allowed on this occasion. This is much to be regretted, as it was not only the European officers who wished to see it done, but the native officers and men likewise, and all fully expected it. It is difficult to understand what objection there can be, for if it is necessary, or at all events, expedient to consecrate Colours, and offer up a prayer for success to attend them, when entrusted to a European Regiment, it is quite as important, if not more so, to attend to this when entrusted to a Regiment composed of Hindoos and Mussulmans. However, it should be remembered that the European officers are Christians, and there are several among the men, and the Queen and Government, we serve, are Christians."—*Deccan Herald.*

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank was held yesterday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, S. D. Birch, Esq., in the Chair. There were present on the occasion, the Hon'ble Mr. W. Cassels, the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Messrs. H. E. Jacomb, Cowasjee Jehangir, Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Ardaseer Rustomjee, Ardaseer Bomanjee, Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Jehangir Hormusjee Chinoy, Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy, F. F. Lidderdale, George Inverarity, R. McIlwraith; Brigadier General Tapp; Colonel Trevor, and others.

The Secretary having read the requisition and notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and newspapers calling the Meeting, also the sanction of the Bank Charter under which it was convened, the Chairman then addressed the Meeting in the following terms:—

Before we proceed to business, it may be as well that I should mention that this meeting has been called in no spirit of opposition to the Directors; but had its origin in a suggestion made by myself. One of the members of the Board brought under discussion the proposition which forms the subject matter for consideration this morning. The majority of the Board, whilst concurring generally with me in the necessity for a further increase to the capital, were not, however, prepared to bring the question forward at once. They did not think it expedient to recommend it to the shareholders until the call, already made, had been disposed of. It was urged by me that the subject had been pressed upon my notice by several influential members of the proprietary body, and it was then pointed out to me that, such being the case, the shareholders would relieve the Directors of all responsibility and strengthen their position with those resident in England if the course of procedure, which has been adopted, were carried out.

After this the Hon'ble Mr. W. Cassels rose and said:—At the General Meeting at which it was proposed that we should increase the capital of the Bank, I stated my own opinion that it should at once be doubled, but we were then in the height of the monetary pressure, and as we had power at any time further to increase the amount, I confined myself at that time for the sake of caution to proposing that one new share should be issued for two old ones. Subsequent consideration and examination have strengthened my conviction that the capital should at once be raised to the full limit of the Charter, and I shall now propose that this be done. The Bank of Bengal, with a business no larger than our own, has wisely resolved to double its capital and I hope that you will not hesitate to follow its example. The whole of the paid-up capital of the Bank of Bombay is absorbed by its present branches. I think that I do not exaggerate when I state that these branches require at least a crore of rupees, and more branches are urgently wanted in other parts of the country. Now, although it may be very pleasant to trade with other people's money, it is necessary that we should have a little of our own, and it is clear that if we do not increase our capital, the branches or the head office must be left penniless, as we have not money enough for both the head office and the branches. I assert, with very little fear of contradiction, that absolute want of capital has paralysed the Bank of Bombay during the last few years and prevented its taking that position in this Presidency which it ought to have occupied. Instead of being able to accommodate the public in times of difficulty, the Bank has been obliged virtually to suspend its operations precisely at those times when it would have been most profitable to the Bank, and most advantageous to the public to have granted assistance. You are aware from a correspondence recently published, that during the financial pressure the balance of the Bank was actually reduced below ten lacs of rupees. Now the question is, shall the Bank of Bombay take its legitimate position as a great Discount Bank, making large dividends for its shareholders, and gradually extend throughout this Presidency the benefits of an enlightened system of finance? Or must it decline business, and sink into insignificance, from want of capital? New Banks are everywhere springing up to do the business which we undertook, but have not been able to perform, from want of means. All neighbouring establishments are increasing their capital for the same purpose, and I believe that we are yet in the mere infancy of banking in India. The vast business hitherto monopolised by the shroffs and sowcars will, I think, ere long fall into the hands of large banking establishments, and there is a rich and inexhaustible mine to be worked. Do not let us leave this to other and more energetic banks, but let us increase our capital to the requisite extent, and keep pace with the commercial requirements of the time. I am confident that, by increasing our capital, we shall increase our dividends, and I therefore move that the following resolution of 7th March be rescinded, and instead that it be resolved to double the capital of the Bank by the increase of one new share to each old one. That one share be allotted and offered to each proprietor at par for every two old shares which he may hold on the first October 1864, such new shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

Mr Cassels' motion for rescinding this resolution was carried unanimously.

Proposed by R McIlwraith, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and carried,—That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each shareholder and that they be advertised.

Proposed by Cowaseje Jehangir, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble W. Cassels, and carried unanimously,—That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The Meeting then dissolved.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—*9th June.*)

THEM'S MY SENTIMENTS.—John Wellesley, seaman of the ship *Sir Charles Napier*, was charged with continued refusal of duty. The captain of the ship stated that the prisoner was brought on board from jail this morning, and refused to turn to. The prisoner, upon being advised by His Worship to go to his duty said, "he had guv his sentiments afore, and he meant to stick to 'em. Work aboard that there ship he would'nt, and that was all about it." He was sentenced to twelve weeks' further imprisonment with hard labour, and to forfeit four days' pay for each day's continued refusal of duty.

ORNAMENTAL PRIGGING.—Sutwa Khundoo was charged with stealing a gold neck-ring from a child. It appeared from the evidence of the father, that the child was playing in front of his residence, with the ornament upon his neck; hearing the child cry, he looked out, and saw the neck-ring was gone. A policeman (who by some accident happened to be convenient) saw the prisoner take the ring from the child's neck, and immediately secured him with the article in his hand. The prisoner in his defence said, he thought that he could not have been in his right senses! With a view to giving him a chance of coming round, His Worship sentenced him to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*9th June.*)

CONSPIRACY TO CHEAT.—Two men, named John Rangell, an Indo-Briton, and a Hindoo named Janoo Dhondoo, were charged with instigating and aiding one Balloo Wittoo in attempting to obtain, by a false pretence, three rupees from Messrs. Wells and Glover, the contractors for the Warree Bunder works.

From the evidence of Balloo Wittoo, who is employed on the works of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. at Warree Bunder, it appeared that he was arrested on Monday last at the office of Messrs. Wells and Glover, where he went, at the instigation of the prisoner Janoo. He had no claim to wages from these gentlemen. He was first spoken to on the subject by the prisoner Rangell, when he was promised two annas if he received the wages on his going up to the pay-table, and the prisoner Janoo was to receive the wages from him.

One Ellapa Kistna, a muccadum of labourers in the service of Messrs. Wells and Glover, deposed that he had a hundred labourers on his file, and that the prisoner Rangell was the time-keeper of his file. Balloo Wittoo was not on his file, and Rangell never called his name out in his (witness's) presence, and he never saw him on the works. On Monday last, when the labourers came up to the table to be paid their wages, Rangell called out Balloo Wittoo's name, when Mr. Rowell, the manager of Messrs. Wells and Glover's contract, caused him to be arrested.

Mr. Harry George Rowell deposed, that on the evening of Monday last, he was paying the labourers according to the pay sheet supplied by the prisoner Rangell. On the name of Balloo Wittoo being called out, he appeared at the pay-table. He was a man the witness had never seen on the works. He made immediate enquiries on the spot, and ascertained that the man had never been employed thereon at all. Witness then examined the time-book kept by the prisoner Rangell and found that the man's name was not there. Balloo Wittoo, on being interrogated by the witness, at once admitted that he had not been employed on the works. The amount entered against his name was three rupees. Witness then found that seven names were entered in the list, of persons who had not been employed on the works, all of which entries were made by the prisoner Rangell. One of these men was paid before the cheat was discovered; but when Balloo Wittoo was detected all the others bolted and got clear off. Witness caused the prisoners to be arrested.

Mr. Shewshunker Gungaram defended both the prisoners, but was unable, in cross-examination, to shake the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution on any material point.

His Worship considered the evidence against the prisoner Rangell to be very clear and satisfactory, leaving no room whatever for doubting his guilt; and although that against Janoo Dhondoo was not quite so strong, still there was legal proof that he had aided and abetted Rangell in his wrong-doing, by instigating Balloo Wittoo to attempt to cheat Messrs Wells and Glover by representing himself as a claimant for money which he had never earned. His Worship convicted both the prisoners of the charge, and in order to protect the public from the repetition of similar frauds, he sentenced Rangell, who held the responsible and trustworthy office of time-keeper, to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction, and Janoo Dhondoo, to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in the same penitentiary.

The foregoing would seem to have been only one of many instances in which the abovenamed contractors have been similarly imposed upon; but they have hitherto been unable to obtain legal proof against the rogues who have thus cheated them, sufficient to ensure a conviction. These gentlemen, we understand, estimate their losses at several thousand rupees, caused by the combination of time-keepers and muccadums with rascals of the Balloo Wittoo stamp. No doubt these combinations are widespread, and that every similar establishment on the Island suffers in an equal degree.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—An advertisement appears in your journal today, to the effect that a Superintendent is wanted for the House of Correction on a salary of Rupees 300. This is a step in the right direction, but still I doubt whether a suitable man can be obtained for the salary. In the first place, he will have a very weak establishment to carry out that discipline so necessary in our jails. The police guard in both jails are next to useless, and, where there are European prisoners, native servants are nobody. Would it not be possible to have a military guard placed in charge of each jail, and in addition to the present staff of each employ a European warder for every 5 Europeans and one for every 10 native prisoners in excess of the average for the last five years? and give them power to use the rattan, the same as drill sergeants would in charge of a squad of raw recruits, and, I venture to say, some good may be got out of the villains who are never out of one or other of the jails.

Bombay, 8th June. TRUTH.

WHERE IS HE?

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—What's up with the Revd. Editor of the *Times of India*? Is he sick? Or is he disgusted with the just euphoniums passed by you, and your contemporaries, on his method of writing Editorials and therein ascribing to persons, and that wrongly, the base epithets of fools, knaves, liars, &c.

Something ails this Reverend Editor, or has provoked him, (perhaps yourself?) otherwise he should not carry on in the manner he does. The other day I sent him a letter for insertion, duly authenticated, and of course expected to see in print the greater portion, if not the whole of my production; but alas! what should I behold this morning? the sheerest nonsense and folly that man's ingenuity and talent could contrive to put together.

From sense my letter possessed nothing of sense, owing to the Revd. Mr. Gell endeavouring to make me believe, that he had a gentleman's education, (I presume, he's an Educationist,) and that consequently any alteration or addition of his, in a correspondent's letter, makes it a far more superior and worthy production than it originally was.

I don't suppose that you, Mr. Editor, takes upon yourself the same presumption that Mr. Gell does, (and which he thinks his position of Editor justifies him in doing) by spoiling the sense intended to be conveyed by a correspondent in a letter addressed to the public? If you do I should strongly recommend you to obliterate any favourable words, and substitute in their stead more favourable ones, such as Mr. Gell thinks fit to adopt as fools, knaves, ungentlemanly rogues, &c. By so doing your subscription list will be lengthened by about, a hundred thousand names, and you will gain the displeasure of none, which Mr. Gell at present monopolizes by carrying on in the manner above suggested.

A REVEREND CHAPLAIN OF AN INDIAN PRESS.
Malabar Hill, 9th June.

THE LATE FULLOO LAMBA.

To the Editor of the Deccan Herald.

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph in your paper of yesterday's date, the 30th instant, respecting the death of Fulloo Lamba, I beg to make the following contradiction and corrections. Your statement that I had sent a message to Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, assuring that officer that I had no suspicion whatever as to the cause of my brother's death, is incorrect. May I, to the contrary, state that I never sent any such message, or intimated in any way to that officer, any thing respecting the demise of my brother? I may, however, inform you that a man named Pestonjee, commonly called "Pessoo," or known as such, who came from Bombay two days after the death of my brother, brought me the following information, viz., that my brother was lying dangerously ill, and not expected to live. On receipt of these tidings I made all possible haste to proceed to Bombay. On getting ready to do so, the said "Pessoo" told my relative, Dossabhoy Cursetjee, that my brother was already dead! On this being brought to my notice, I begged of "Pessoo" to let me know the full particulars. He then told me that my brother had died two days previously. I therefore asked him the reason why I was not telegraphed for, and told him that such delay should not have taken place. Pessoo then informed me that an interruption had occurred in both wires—that is in the Government and Railway Telegraphs. This leading to suspicion, I made further enquiries, and asked Pessoo that my brother having died on the 19th at 8 P. M., and he having ample time to come by that night's train, why he did not do so. He made no reply. On my arrival in Bombay, on the morning of the 21st, I was given to understand that Pestonjee was the very person who had brought the dead body, personally, in a buggy from Bandora. I questioned Pestonjee if he knew any thing that had occurred at Bandora during the time my brother was there. He told me that my brother had taken some tea, that a few minutes after he commenced to froth at the mouth, that his head fell back, that he rolled in agony, and then died.

Pestonjee, knowing all this, never gave the slightest information, when he brought me the news of my brother's death at Kirkee. After I had taken him from Kirkee to Poona, and from thence, in the train, to Bombay, the above circumstances were related to me. On the 21st, at 3 P. M., Mr. Constable Hallums, certainly, came to me at Dhobee Talao, and asked me if I suspected any individual of being concerned in bringing about the death of my brother. My reply to him was, that I had arrived two days after his death, and that I had not seen him, therefore, I could not suspect any person. On making further inquiries of my brother's wife and mother-in-law, I asked them—"How was it that no doctor was sent for, to examine the remains when brought?" I was told that Doctor Cursetjee attended, and that he remarked, and wished to know who had brought the corpse. The man Pestonjee was pointed out—the same individual who had brought me the information. Your statement that Mr. Constable Hallums had seen the deceased's wife and all his family present on the spot when Constable Hallums was deputed to Bandora, and that he had ascertained of them if they had reason to suspect any foul play, and their reply that they suspected that he died a natural death, is opposed to fact. Mr. Hallums never saw deceased's family at Bandora but spoke to me personally at Dhobee Talao. As doubts and suspicions are entertained, I therefore beg to state, that should any person give such information, as will lead to the elucidation to the causes which led to the death of my brother Framjee, proving the same to the police authorities, I shall be ready to pay over a reward of rupees 1,000.—I beg to remain, Sir, yours obediently,

B. BOMANJEE, Messman, Royal Artillery.
Kirkee, 31st May.

THE ZEND AVESTA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I beg to offer a few remarks on Dr. Haugh's letter which appears in your to-day's issue.

1. Dr. Haugh maintains that Mr. Bleek's translation of Spiegel's German version is false. The latter version also he pronounces incorrect, or wrong. In his book on the Parsi Religion, &c., (p. 31) he asserts that Spiel's translation "appeared as nothing but a somewhat improved Anquetil." Of the work of Anquetil Du Perron he says thus (p. 20):—"His work XX. gives a notion of the whole of the Zoroastrian ideas. One could learn from his books the different names of the divine beings, evil spirits, ceremonies, observances, doctrines, and the contents in general. The reader could see, for instance, that in the first chapter of the Vendidad the names of sixteen countries were enumerated, which, being originally good, were spoiled by the bad creations of the devil; that in its second chapter, the story of Yima (Jamshid) was treated, that the Yasna contains prayers of different kinds, addressed to different objects of worship &c." In the next page he says that Perron's "descriptions of ceremonies and rites are quite correct." In page 22 he says further, that Perron's work "is only a summary report, in an extended form, of the contents of the Zend Avesta." So then Perron and Spiegel are not so worthless as the learned Doctor makes out in his letter of this morning. Doubtless there are verbal mistakes in their works, and perhaps in some matters gross blunders, but still they give us an idea sufficiently warranting ordinary men to judge of the merits of Zoroaster's religion. It will not surely be asserted that every thing in Mr. Bleek's translation is incorrect. I could beg of the Doctor then, to point out all the chapters which are falsely translated, and mark out those which are rendered correctly. We shall thenceforward found our argument only on those which may be said by Dr. Haug to be correct. The first fargard of the Vendidad is said by the Doctor to be such, and on a comparison with his own translation in Bunsen's History it is really so. I shall therefore trouble you, Mr. Editor, with a short essay on it in a day or two, which I hope you will kindly insert in your valuable columns.

2. Dr. Haug says that the foolish speculation on the dog's qualities, spoken of by Sir W. Jones, is not Zoroaster's composition. Very good, then, he has fallen upon one of the alternatives proposed by Sir William, viz., that Zoroaster did not write it. Indeed Dr. Haug has asserted in his Essays that not a single chapter of the Vendidad has been composed by Zoroaster himself. But this I shall state fully in my next letter.

3. Dr. Haug says that Plato has mentioned Zoroaster in one of his dialogues. I beg to say that this proves nothing in favour of the Parsi prophet, any more than Shakspeare's mentioning a host of men in his dramas could prove that they were all like the great poet himself, or that, if any one of them had written a book, he would be justly compared or likened to him.

4. As to the morality of Zoroastrian writings I would only remark that if a few rules are laid down regarding adultery and such other heinous crimes in them, no credit on their score can be allowed to Zoroaster, but they only prove that the moral law is engraven on the consciences of every man. In fact, no society, not the most barbarous, has existed without laws referring to gross crimes. But, pray, let me ask the learned Doctor, whether it is morality or immorality to punish a man "with ten thousand blows with the horse-goad, ten thousand with the Craatho charana" for striking (not killing even, mark) "the Udra, who lives in the water (*i. e.* the water-dog, whatever that creature may be)? See the fourteenth fargard of the Vendidad.

5. With reference to the commandments in the Zend Avesta to murder tens of thousands of ants, scorpions, lizards, mice, goats &c., Dr. Haug tells me to pardon Zoroaster his folly, seeing that some others have committed the same, and accordingly I beg most respectfully to pardon the wise man of the Magi.

I hope, Sir, you will kindly insert my last letter in answer to my old friend "Kin-Chin Latow."

9th June. ALIF.

BENGAL.

THE cry is "still they come!" More Banks are rising on our shores, not sand banks, but Banks with gold and silver, with capital for the use of the Indian men of business, the interloper and the pioneer of civilization. The expansion of our trade, the resources that grow day by day under the energy and activity of the Anglo-Saxon, in spite of all difficulties of climate, soil or prejudice, demand the assistance of the capitalist. In the wake of the pioneer follows the Banker. The success of the latter encourages more, and now we have first to examine the success of one of our Banks, the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, which we observe has cleared a profit of 39 per cent. on its capital, or £196,562. With such returns as these it is not strange that others rush to the same diggings. The other established Banks have all been making immense profits, and the wealth of the region is undoubted. Its breadth is equally so, and there is room for more, though of course there is a limit, which we may soon reach but only as a new basis from which to start on a still greater development. We have to-day in our advertisement columns announced the opening of a new Bank—The Asiatic Banking Corporation, with a capital of two millions, of which £500,000 is subscribed, and £300,000 paid up. This establishment has obtained a Royal Charter of incorporation after some delay, but it is now hailed, we observe in the city articles of the *Times*, *The Daily News* and the *Standard*, as one "with a most respectable direction, and with committees and agencies of men possessing sound and practical business qualifications." We can vouch for one in this place, and we doubt not but that its success will equal its predecessors.—*Englishman, June 2.*

MADRAS.

WE understand that the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company has applied to Government, through the Consulting Engineer, for a sum of something less than 36,000 rupees in order to reimburse the Company for the cost of the new erection of a bridge on their South West Line, crossing the channel cut by the Department of Public Works from the Venjallee lake to the coast. That channel seems to have been subsequently abandoned, and bunded across, not far above the point at which the line intersects it. A 20 foot arch was held sufficient to carry the Railway, but an extraordinary flood in June last led to the unusual rise of a neighbouring river, which breached the bund in question and carried away the Railway arch. The representation of the Railway authorities is that the accident was attributable to the defective measures of the Public Works Department, and that the State should therefore bear the cost. The evidence adduced on that point, seems, to us tolerably strong, and we are disposed to think that the claim made should have been recognized, as it is not at all clear that the bursting of the embankment of the Venjallee lake, whose overcharge immediately led to the misfortune, was otherwise than referable to the defective precautions of the Engineers, who do not appear to have calculated nicely on the amount of hydraulic pressure to which the retaining earth work of the tank might be subjected. Government, however, repudiate alike the claim advanced, and the ground on which it is based, and adhere to the opinion formerly expressed, that nothing has been produced by the Railway officials, to show that the embankment of the Venjallee lake had had really been so much neglected, as to render Government accountable for the damage caused by its giving way under peculiar circumstances. They may be right as to this point, although, as we have said above, we entertain a contrary opinion, but we cannot help offering a passing remark on one curious passage of their order regarding the matter. They say:—"If the statement that nothing had been done to it (the bund), be worth anything, they may be taken to show that nothing had been required." This is strange logic. If the same easy rule of explanation as to the shortcomings of the Engineers were applied to the present condition of the Irrigation Works of this Presidency generally, we suppose that the state in which we find them would be satisfactorily accounted for.—*Athenæum and Daily News, June 3.*

RACING IN INDIA.

(*From the Mofussilite.*)

WE are sorry to say that Racing in India, unless under very favorable auspices, is a myth. The difficulties of obtaining good oats, and clean sweet hay,—the great desideratum in training horses: and of securing the services of a trust-worthy European jockey to look after one's nags, when absent, or ride them in their engagements; together with the great distances between each station in the N. W. Provinces; are obstacles not easily overcome.

Of all stations in these Provinces, Deyrah offers the most advantages as a training ground. The climate, in the first place, which is of the greatest importance, is excellent, it is conveniently situated, and the course is as good as most other courses in Upper India. As far as soil is concerned, it is soft and therefore the better for the horses' legs. With these advantages we must accord the palm to Deyrah Dhoon in preference to any other place. There were a goodly number of horses trained at Deyrah last year, and it is worthy of observation, that of these, many were very successful last season. Take for instance Captain Warlow's lot: *Lord of Clyde*, *Starlight*, the *Rajah*, &c. &c., they carried off nearly everything worth stripping a horse for in the Upper Provinces, and down at Calcutta they beat all the "cracks" at both meetings, on their *merits*, and created quite a sensation amongst the sporting community in that part of the world.

At other meetings in the vicinity of the City of Palaces, they were equally successful, and made easy work of their opponents, until they fairly crushed them with heavy weights, and even in Calcutta they might have won if they had not had too much of it.

Passing through Deyrah last season, we had an opportunity of seeing most of the stables there and nearly all the horses looked healthy and well, although some of them were short of work; nor is this to be wondered at, after the heavy rainy season of 1863, when it was almost impossible to give them steady training in consequence of the heavy state of the course.

Owners of race horses and trainers are all gradually finding out, both at home and out here that continued hard galloping and severe sweating in heavy clothes, and with weight up is not the best plan to bring horses out for their engagements. Arabs are an exception, certainly, for they are as a general rule regular gluttons, and take a deal of galloping, sweating, and fast work to bring them up to the mark. We now allude to young Arabs, but when once they have been brought up to the highest point of condition, they should not be worn out with continued hard work, and severe exercise; for so certain as

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they are, they will fall off, and may be months before they are fit to run again, and perhaps they may break down in the mean time on the slightest occasion.

Good English horses, with a fair turn of speed, and able to carry ten or eleven stone with ease to themselves, require very little work in this country; they have quite enough to do to contend with the climate, let alone the hard strain on the system which severe and constant sweating and galloping, entails.

Some people appear to think that horses are not made of flesh and blood, but of the same material as an India rubber ball,—the more you kick it about, the faster it will go, and that they can stand any amount of hard training without feeling any bad effects. But this is a mistake, and many owners of race horses know this to their own cost. If you allow an English horse, or a Colonial, to get out of condition, it will be many a long day before his system can be restored, or renovated, by long rest and generous keep. By *rest*, we mean the discontinuance of *fast* work and merely steady, walking exercise. Few men have the knack of knowing when their horses have had enough of it; just the same as in riding a race, when the skilful jockey who is a judge of "pace" knows the right moment to pull, raise his horse, or come up for the final rush. This is the point, but the experience of a long life, great observation and a thorough knowledge of horses, are essentially necessary to make good masters in the art of training.

MESSRS. OVEREND & CO. AND MR. PEARSON.

(From the London Review.)

JUDGMENT has at last been pronounced in the case of Mr Zachariah Charles Pearson, merchant and shipowner, of Kingston-upon Hull and Nicholas-lane, and for the next six months that gentleman's certificate will be suspended with protection. The case is a peculiar one both as regards the man and the temptation which converted him from being the possessor of £16,000 into a bankrupt, whose assets yield only sixpence per pound upon an aggregate liability of £648,000. It is instructive, as showing how a man may rise from poverty to a considerable estate, then suddenly lose his head, and fall from a respectable eminence to such ruin, that his last state shall be infinitely worse than his first. It is valuable as a warning to those who, in the course of a prosperous career, may find themselves tempted by a dangerous facility of expending their operations upon terms of credit. And again, it is instructive as showing that such dangerous facilities may be offered not by adventurers with no name or with a bad name, but by the high and mighty in the world of commerce, men living in the precious odour of wealth and respectability, who are above suspicion of wrong or even of imprudence. These are the salient points of the case as it presents itself to our mind; and, of the two, the latter is by far the more important. And for their consideration we may contract the case to those portions of it which show how Mr. Pearson rose from nothing, how in evil hour he bought on credit from Messrs. Overend & Gurney a fleet of ships, and how that magnificent possession brought him presently to grief.

Upwards of twenty years ago Mr. Pearson went to sea as a cabin boy. He worked his way up till, at the age of twenty-one, he obtained the command of a merchant-vessel, and so improved his position that sometime afterwards he became a ship-owner, and by good conduct and diligence earned both a high reputation and a very fair fortune. He served the office first of sheriff of Hull, his native town, and then, twice the office of mayor. In 1858 he was worth in hard cash £16,000, two freehold houses, and furniture, which has since been sold for £1,000. This was a gratifying success; and if Mr. Pearson had been satisfied to plod on he might now be the possessor of a moderate fortune instead of being a bankrupt without certificate. As ill-luck would have it, while he was attaining his position, Messrs. Overend and Gurney had become mortgagees of a fleet of vessels belonging to Messrs. Xenos and Co. The ships were of no use to them unless they could make money by them—a perfectly correct mode of regarding them,—and so it came to pass that in 1861 they sold them to Mr Pearson. How this bargain was initiated, whether Messrs. Overend and Gurney in the first instance tempted him, or whether he tempted them, we cannot say. It is sufficient to know that he became their possessor upon tempting terms—so tempting indeed that it would be impossible for ninety-nine out of a hundred traders to resist the fascination of such an offer. The purchase-money was £80,000. Mr. Pearson had only £16,000. But Messrs. Overend and Gurney were not unreasonable. They would wait for their money. They would give Mr. Pearson eighteen months or two years to pay them, and take his bills in the mean time, renewable every three months, as he required them, provided he reduced the amount quarterly or half-yearly by £10,000. Of course they secured themselves by a mortgage. The bargain was as safe to them as it was seductive to the bankrupt. And so Mr. Pearson bought the ships, and a year afterwards a fresh batch of ships were sold to him by the same firm, on the same terms, for £66,000. But the story of this transaction is not complete without mention of a fact which seems to have struck the Commissioner as peculiar. In the report of his judgment which appears in the *Times* of the 25th inst., we find this passage:—"Some of the transactions with Messrs. Overend & Gurney he certainly could not understand. He alluded particularly to an alleged payment by the bankrupt of £1,000 as commission for purchasing ships; it was quite new to him for a vendee to pay commission upon a purchase." Indeed, this fact seems to have rankled in the Commissioner's mind even after the case had been dismissed; for in the *Times* of the day following we find him recurring to the matter:—"His Honor stated," says the report, "with reference to his judgment in this case, that £2,000 had been paid by the bankrupt to the agent of Messrs. Overend & Co., being £1,000 on each of two transactions. It was important that this circumstance should be correctly understood, inasmuch as the bankrupt's dealings with Messrs. Overend & Co. were very extraordinary in their nature."

No doubt Messrs. Overend and Co. can satisfactorily explain what has so much puzzled the learned Commissioner, and with the regard to which our own ideas, we confess, are not particularly clear. Certainly both the bargains, and the commission paid upon them, require explanation. Messrs. Overend & Co. are not tyros in the practice of commerce. We take it that they have means, more or less, of ascertaining the substance of the men to whom they sell fleets of ships; and in this particular instance it could hardly have been very difficult to test the pecuniosity of a man who had been sheriff of Hull, and twice its mayor. We do not quarrel with them for having been reckless of their own interests. They seem of have been prudentially alive to their responsibilities on that score. But with this partial fulfilment of their duties they were apparently satisfied. The evil that might arise to the bankrupt from the dangerous facility they offered him of becoming proprietor of a fleet of ships might have accrued to them in their private and pensive hours; but in their public capacity, as a firm, it had not, we fear, its due weight. Neither did they reflect—or, if they did, to no purpose—on the confidence which such a possession must attract to its owner. Naturally enough, when the late sheriff and mayor of Hull, with his high and merited reputation, appeared before the world as the ostensible owner of a fleet of ships, his credit would be largely extended. And it was. It enabled him with a capital of £16,000 to contract debts to the extent of £648,000. For two-thirds of this there is some security, for the rest a dividend of sixpence in the pound. Messrs. Overend & Gurney have not directly occasioned this loss. But if their dealings with the bankrupt had been marked by the reserve and caution which the commercial world has a right to expect from such a firm, Mr. Pearson's ruinous collapse would have been impossible.

But we find further mention of the name of this eminent firm in connection with this case which we shall be glad to find is incorrect. In his speech for the bankrupt, Mr. Lewis gave the history of one of the ships bought by Pearson from Messrs. Overend and subsequently chartered to Bermuda. We quote from Mr. Lewis' published defence:—

> "There was a vessel called the *Merrimac*. She was chartered I think to Bermuda. That vessel and cargo were sold for £130,000. She was not to run the blockade. She was to be sold in Bermuda, and to be paid for in Bermuda. The bankrupt gave Messrs. Overend & Gurney a charge on that, and after the stoppage they would not carry out the contract upon some point of conscience; perhaps because there was some gunpowder on board. Their conscience interfered, or from some notion or other they would not allow the cargo to be realized for the best price. The vessel and cargo were sold after the bankruptcy, and instead of the contract for sale at £130,000, they only realized something like £20,000 or £30,000. Messrs. Overend & Gurney refused to complete the contract, and there again £100,000 marched clean out of this balance-sheet by this bankruptcy intervening and intercepting the completion of that contract."

Of the facts mentioned here we cannot speak. They have been stated in open court, and have been repeated in the publication above alluded to. If we accept them as true, we are bound to say that the high feeling of conscientiousness they exhibit came somewhat too late. There are agencies quite as destructive in their way as gunpowder. One of the most perilous to commerce is the investing men with an illusory appearance of substance; allowing them to pass themselves off before the world for what they are not; enabling them to contract debts which they can only liquidate by a lucky chance; aiding them to plunge hap-hazard into liabilities which they have no reasonable means of meeting. If Messrs. Overend and Gurney were deceived by Mr. Pearson, that is another matter. If he obtained their ships by a fraudulent representation as to his means, they are free from imputation of blame. Free, indeed, from all charge of illegal conduct they are already. We impute to them nothing of the kind. But we do earnestly lament the want of that prudence, the absence of that punctiliousness of commercial caution in their dealings with Mr. Pearson which men have a right to look for from a house so potent, so capable of protecting commerce while advancing its own interests.

A SAILOR HOCUSSED AND ROBBED BY A GANG OF SHARPERS.

ON Tuesday, the 26th of April at Worship-street Police-court, *John Lofts*, aged 30, of Downnam-road, Dalston, no occupation, and *Thomas Russell*, 26 of Commercial-road East, hatter, were charged before Mr Leigh with being concerned, with two other men not in custody in stealing sixty-eight Bank of England £5 notes, one bank-note for £10, and £70 in gold.

Mr. Thomas Byrne said—"Before I give my evidence I wish to say that I have been partially drugged while being robbed, and that I cannot state consequently the particulars with distinctness. I am second officer of the Scawfell, an East India merchantman, and now reside at the Sailors' Home, in Well-street. I was paid off on Thursday, and having £20 balance of wages to receive, I went, at 11 in the morning, to the shipping-office in Tower-street to get it. I had £70 in sovereigns also with me in one of my pockets, and in my desk at the Sailors' Home I had bank post bills for £700, one of which was for £350. I had never been in London before, and when within a short distance, as it turned out, of the shipping-office, I met the prisoner Russell, and asked him the way to Tower-street. He pointed out the direction but said he also was a stranger here himself; that he had been a farmer, but that he had sold his farm and was going to Australia on the 30th of this month. He asked me to take a glass of wine with him, which I accepted, and we went into a tavern, where we had some ale. I then left him, and went for the money at the shipping-master's office, and when I returned I found him at the same place I had left him before. He asked me to join him in another glass, which I did. While we were drinking it the prisoner Lofts came in and told Russell he had just been robbed of a sovereign. He said he also had been a farmer, and, having come up to get a look at the metropolis, had given a man a sovereign to show him about; but that the man had run away and left him. Some conversation followed, and in the course of it Lofts said he was the bigest and strongest man in his place; and he offered to bet Russell £50 that he could unfailingly throw a 14 lb. or 18 lb. weight a distance of 28 yards clear. Russell said it was impossible, accepted the challenge and asked me to go and see it done. I agreed to do so; they called a cab and we got into it. I then very soon found myself losing my senses, but seemed to know I was doing something. How far I went in the cab I cannot say, or where they took me to, but it seemed a long distance, and they stopped at the door of a beer-shop where they said there was a skittle-alley. We went through the house to the back way, and there I saw a third man, who is not in custody. They said they knew there were weights enough there, but as there was not room enough to throw they had better have a game at skittles. This was said by Russell and the third man, between whom and Lofts a game was played, while the other prisoner betted on them. I stopped there an hour or two. I did not bet or play with them. I told them I did not wish, as I had no money. Lofts took me that night to a house, where he and I slept, while the other men stopped behind. Now I recollect it, there was a bet made of £100 at skittles; but as I had not enough money to make the £100 up, I went to my desk at the Sailors' Home, took out the £350 bank post bill, and on returning with it laid it on the table as security for the £100. Lofts said he would not have a bill; he would either have notes or gold laid down. The third man proposed we should go to Robarts' bank, where it was payable to get it cashed, and he and I went there in a cab; but it being beyond banking hours, we did not get the money. The next morning I was still in the same state, not by any means in my senses. They proposed that I should send a telegraphic message to my bankers at Plymouth to credit me for the amount of the bill on their agents in town. Lofts, Russell, and I then went to the telegraph office in Shoreditch, and sent a message to that purport to Plymouth. We waited, and the answer was that my bankers could not do such business by telegraph, on which the third man proposed that I should go down personally to Plymouth and receive the money. Between the two telegrams I betted with the prisoners and lost a £20 note, a £10 note, and the rest in sovereigns; that was to Lofts; and in the evening Russell went down with me to Plymouth by the express train. The next morning I drew £353 from my bankers, all in £5 notes, and we returned to town on Saturday evening with the money in my pocket. When I got to the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway I was met by the third man, who took me to an hotel where Lofts was waiting. We all four drove to the Prince Albert beer-shop, in the Old Ford-road. There, after Russell and Lofts had been betting I was induced to bet; that was after I had drunk some wine. Pitch and toss was proposed several times: but I refused to play at that. Lofts then called for a bottle of sherry. I went out to speak to the waiter about finding a skittle-ground, and when I returned I found Lofts and the others playing at pitch and toss. A glass of wine was then poured out for me, which I drank a little of, and I was induced to bet. The last bet was for £100, with Lofts, who put a bag on the table with what I believed to be that amount of gold in it, and I put £100 in £5 notes beside it. I was betting that Lofts would lose, but I found there was cheating going on, and I said it was foul, and stopped the game. Lofts said, as I considered the game was wrong, he would give me one toss for the £100. I accepted it; we tossed, and I won; but Lofts said I had not, as there were three chances for it. Both amounts of money—the prisoner's and mine—were then on the table; but on finding I was being cheated, I thrust my hands into my pockets and pulled out my purse, the £70 in gold, and some papers which I kept in my hand; but all the remainder of my notes had been stolen from my pocket. I called out that I had been robbed, and said I would call the police, on which Lofts knocked my glass of wine off the table, grasped up his own bag and my £100 worth of notes, and tried to escape. I shouted for the police, and caught hold of Lofts, between whom and myself a violent struggle took place, and I got him down on the ground; but in the course of it I dropped my purse, packet of gold, and papers and the third man and Russell jumped through the window into the yard at the back. While holding Lofts down, a fourth man, whom I had not seen before, came into the room, and I asked him to assist me; but, instead of doing so, he pulled me off Lofts, and I ran to the door to call to the landlord, and for the police. While rushing to open the door Lofts and the fourth man leaped through the window, as Russel and the third man had done, and, leaping a fence or gate eight feet high, got away from the house. I ran after them, calling out I had been robbed, and several persons having joined me in the pursuit, they were at last taken. Before leaving the room I looked about for my money, and found my purse, with one note, some gold and silver, and some papers in it, but all the rest of my money was gone. I gave a description of the stolen notes to the police, and I have fortunately recovered the greater part." Cross examined—"I cannot tell how many times I betted. I have lost the £70 in gold and a £10 note; if I had been a winner I should perhaps have made no complaint."

Putt and Mills, two constables, deposed to capturing the prisoners.

Inspector Diesen, K division—"I was at the station when the prisoners were brought in and searched. On Lofts were found a packet of 68 Bank of England £5 notes, a £10 note, three flash notes, a bag containing 114 medals to imitate sovereigns, a pocket-book containing the telegram from Plymonth to Shoreditch, a metal watch in imitation of gold, an eyeglass, key knife, 4s 11½d. in money, a duplicate, and some papers. On Russell were a purse containing two sovereigns, some silver and copper, nine imitation sovereigns, six imitation cheques, fourteen cards, twelve playing cards, and two business cards, a duplicate, pocket-book, chain, seal, three receipt stamps, and other articles. On researching him to-day two more sovereigns and a half were found secreted up his coat-sleeve. Russell said—'The prosecutor was a very lucky man; he lost no gold, only the notes; he saw that bag of ours, and he thought it contained gold. He drew the whole of the money, £350, in notes, and I went with him.'"

Mr. Leigh remanded both prisoners, and refused bail.

MR. SERJEANT GLOVER AND THE "MORNING CHRONICLE."

THE case "Glover v. Busson and Others" came on in the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday April 28. It was an action alleged to have arisen out of the action brought by Mr. Serjeant Glover against the Duke de Persigny and the late M. Billault for advocating the policy of the Emperor of the French in the *Morning Chronicle*.

It will be recollected that the original claim was for £14,000 for work and labour, and in translating articles from the French, into English, and printing and publishing them in the *Morning Chronicle*, and also for writing articles and publishing them in the same paper, and afterwards translating them into French for publication in the *Moniteur*, *Constitutionnel*, *Pays*, and other French papers at the rate of £800 per month. There was also a demand for damages for loss sustained in depreciation of the value of the *Morning Chronicle* in fulfilling the contract.

The present writ is directed to the several male defendants, Julian Henri Busson and Fanny Busson his wife, and Colas de la Noue and Marie de la Noue, his wife, to the following effect:—"Take notice, that William Glover, of 58, Burton-crescent, in the parish of St. Pancras, in the country of Middlesex, England, has commenced an action at law against you and Fanny Busson, your wife, in her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, by a writ of that Court, dated January 4, 1864; and you are required, within sixteen days after the receipt of this notice, inclusive of the day of such receipt, to defend the said action by causing an appearance to be entered for you; and in default of your so doing, the said William Glover may, by leave of the Court, or a Judge, proced thereon to judgment and execution. The plaintiff claims £21,000 for debt, and £4 4s. costs, and if the amount be paid to the plaintiff within eight days from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed."

Mr. Bovill, Q.C., said he moved, on the part of the defendants, M. Busson, his wife Fanny, and M. Colas de la Noue and Marie his wife, the two ladies being the daughters of the late M. Billault, for a rule calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the service of the writ on the defendants and all subsequent proceedings should not be set aside, on the ground that the cause of action did not arise withing the jurisdiction of the Court, and pay the costs of this application. Their lordships were aware that some time since Mr. Serjeant Glover brought an action against the Duke de Persigny and the late M. Billault, and, notwithstanding that every endeavour had been made to bring that action to trial it had been so far unsuccessful. In the meantime M. Billault had died. The Lord Chief Justice—"Does this proceeding arise out of that action?" Mr. Bovill said he believed Mr. Serjeant Glover was proceeding upon some supposed or imaginary cause of action he had against the defendants, arising out of that case. Mr. Justice Mellor said the case had been at chambers, where he believed Mr. Serjeant Glover said it arose out of the same matter. Mr. Bovill continued—The writ was issued on the 24th of January last, and afterwards served on the four defendants in France, according to the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852. He moved on affidavits stating that the defendants had always been French subjects and resident in France and that they had never seen or known any thing of the plaintiff until they were served with the writs in question—that they never made any contract or engagement directly or indirectly with him, or had in any way beoome liable. It might be said that little harm would result from serving parties residing in France with this process; but one serious objection to it was, that if the proceeding was not set aside, it would be competent under the English law for the plaintiff to go to a judge and ask to be allowed to proceed with the suit without further notice to the defendants. It was an extraordinary power which the Act gave for serving processes on foreigners residing abroad, and ought to be excercised strictly in accordance with its provisions. It was an abuse of the Act to serve writs, as in this instance, because it was enacted for beneficial purposes and not to permit or allow persons to be harassed in this way. When the case was before the learned judge, at chambers, the plaintiff produced no affidavit and did not pretend to show that there was any cause of action except his stating that it related to the original action brought by him against the Duke de Persigny and the late M Billault. It was therefore quite clear on his own statement that he had no claim against the present defendants, because by the death of M. Billault his claim against him was gone. There were two or three courses open to the defendants. In the first case they might appear, but if they did they submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Justice Blackburn said that if they did not appear judgment might go against them, and if they had any property within the jurisdiction of the Court it could be taken. All the learned counsel had to do was to show this proceeding was an abuse of the powers of the Court.

Mr. Bovill said it was a matter that was looked upon with considerable jealousy in foreign countries, and ought to be carefully watched.

The Lord Chief Justice said there was a case in point in the Court of Exchequer, and the rule should be granted.

Rule granted.

MR. STRONSBERG AGAIN.

ON Tuesday, April 17th, at Marlborough-street Police-court, *Dr. Thomas Napper*, of the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, but formerly in practice as a surgeon at Dorking, Surrey, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with assaulting Mr. Ferdinand Philip Fisher Stronsberg, gentleman, of 126, Jermyn-street. Mr. L. Lewis, of Ely-place, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Smyth for the defence.

Mr. Lewis opened the case at some length, and said that if he satisfied his worship that the defendant committed a violent assault with a weapon like the stick produced (a thick stick), he should ask that the defendant be committed to a higher tribunal, because, if the defendant used such a weapon and such threats as those which would be proved, it would be a question for the jury to say what was the state of his mind at the time. Bail would not be sufficient for the defendant, as he had been seen hanging about the street for days waiting for the complainant.

Mr. Ferdinand Philip Fisher Stronsberg said he resided at No. 126, Jermyn-street. On Monday he went to the Wine-street Station, as he had been in the habit of doing daily, for the assistance of a constable, the defendant having been daily waiting for him up till 9 o'clock at night for the purpose of taking his life. He found the defendant waiting at his door when he walked up, the constable at the time following him. Directly the defendant saw him he struck at him with a stick (produced), saying, "Now I will kill you." The defendant was about to strike him again, when the constable pounced upon him and took him into custody. The blow he received on his arm. He then accompanied the defendant and the constable to the station, where there was great difficulty in keeping the defendant quiet, as he swore he would have his (complainant's) life, and that he would shoot him if he did not make private terms with him. The inspector requested the defendant not to use such language. He knew the defendant had been waiting for him, and avoided him in consequence. It had been going on for five or six days, and during that time he had deemed it necessary to have the assistance of the police. In cross-examination by Mr. Smith, the complainant said he lived at No. 126, Jermyn-street, and had slept there on Monday night. He declined to say whether he was living with the defendant's daughter. He refused to answer the question; and wished to know whether he was obliged to answer. Mr. Tyrwhitt said the complainant knew what refusing to answer the question led one to infer—that he was doing so, and was ashamed to answer the question. The croos-examination being continued, the complainant said he got his living by business, by introductions and railways, but at present he was a bankrupt. The defendant's wife did not keep him out of her income, nor had she ever done so. The defendant's daughters had not both had children by him, nor had one of them. He was not aware the defendant has been endeavouring to trace his wife. The defendant tried to get money from him. He would swear the defendant used the words "private terms." He knew nothing of the defendant's inquiries to find his wife or daughters. He refused to say whether he (complainant) had been tried and convicted He had not been tried and convicted three times, and convicted for fraud. He had been indicted and convicted for obtaining a lease by fraud, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He had been connected with an insurance company, but had satisfactorily explained all about that. He had never been indicted for keeping a brothel, and had never kept a house in the Waterloo-road. The blow he received was not a severe one, but his arm was bruised. He was not aware the landlady of the house, Mrs. Snow, had promised to give Dr. Napper his (defendant's) wife's address. He did not touch the defendant, and say to the constable, "This is the man." In answer to Mr. Lewis, the complainant said he believed the defendant meant to kill him.

Mr. Smyth observed that a warrant had been issued against Dr. Napper, and the complainant never appeared.

Mr. Lewis said a warrant was then taken out against Mr. Stronsberg for abduction, and, after the matter had been investigated by Mr. Selfe, he discharged Mr. Stronsberg.

John Tippett, 96 C, after corroborating the complainant in several particulars, said he heard the defendant make use of threatening language towards the complainant both in the street and at the station. At the station, on the defendant threatening to shoot the complainant, he searched him, thinking he might have had a pistol with him, but he only found upon him an ordinary knife. In reply to Mr. Smyth, the constable said the complainant did not touch the defendant, but merely said, "This is the man." When the defendant struck the complainant he said, "This is the villain, and I'll be hanged for him." The defendant said the complainant had taken his two daughters away and seduced them, but did not say they had had children by him. He said his daughters and wife lived with the complainant.

Mr. Snow, buctcher, of No. 126, Jermyn-street said the complainant rented apartments of him. The defendant had called upon him and displayed great violence, saying that he would sacrifice his own life and destroy the other's. The complainant had never had a lady in his house. He thought once the defendant would do him (witness) an injury, but did not think so now. He had heard him swear that he would murder Mr. Stronsberg and others. In answer to Mr. Smyth, the witness said the defendant's daughters were not in his house, nor his wife, and he did not know where they were. The complainant had been with him some years, and slept there when he liked.

Mr. Smyth, in addressing the magistrate on behalf of the defendant, said there could be no doubt an assault in law had been committed, but the question was, under what provocation. The complainant had declined to answer the questions as to whether the defendant's wife and daughters were living with him, as that was the secret of the whole thing. The complainant had been charged at the Westminster Police-court with abduction, and on legal grounds dismissed. The defendant had after a long practice at Dorking, unfortunately for his peace of mind, become acquainted with the complainant, who had taken away his two daughters, and not only had the daughters left their father, but the mother had done so also, through some kind of influence exercised by the complainant, and were at the present time living somewhere under his care. The defendant had done all he could to obtain legal possession of his daughters, and to find out where they were residing. As far as Mrs. Napper was concerned, he (Mr. Smyth) did not impute anything wrong between Mrs. Napper and the complainant. He (Mr. Smyth) could not deny that threats were used, and the complainant was assaulted; but the defendant on finding himself confronted with the man who had inflicted such serious injury on him, lost his temper, and then struck the complainant.

Mr Tyrwhitt said the defence set up was no doubt a pretty true one, and he believed the defendant had received deed and bitter injuries from the complainant; but the question for him (Mr. Tyrwhitt) was, what he was to do in the matter. In doing what he was going to do, it was as much for the protection of the defendant himself as the complainant; and he should, therefore, call upon the defendant to find bail, and two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace for six months towards the complainant, not considering it at all a case for the sessions.

THE DANISH NAVY.

From the Special Correspondent of the Daily News, April 18.

ALTHOUGH her navy is rendered comparatively inefficient by recent changes in gunnery, Denmark has certainly derived immense assistance from the possession of a fleet. Like England during the war with Napoleon, she owes her safety to being mistress of the neighbouring seas. And no German admiral has yet appeared to dispute this position. We are naturally anxious about expected Austrian squadrons, as should any combination place the enemy in command of our communications with Copenhagen all will be lost. Wooden frigates do well enough for blockading Prussian harbours, but only the ironclad can venture to attack their land batteries. It was seen on March 28th how useful the power of flanking an enemy might become, and since then there has been a wholesome dread of "Rolf Krake" amongst the Prussians at Dybbol. I went over this ship not long since, and had a most interesting chat with her officers, They told me that she was very little damaged on Easter Monday; but they seemed greatly impressed by a previous affair at Egernsund. The fact is that vessels intended for going under cliffs, and engaging sharpshooters, require to be arranged differently from those which are built for fighting at sea. I know not whether in America there are river gunboats fitted for contests with riflemen. It is probable that our ingenious cousins have contrived some means of protecting their crews from small-arm fire. Indeed, the Monitor pattern would, perhaps, effect this object. The Rolf Crake is exactly similar to those famous rams at Birkenhead which were impounded last October. She has two strong turrets, each containing a couple of heavy pieces, and her bulwarks let down on coming into action. I heard that some shots had been tried from Broagerland against the ship as she lay anchored between Sonderborg and Horup Hav. A number of nets were also laid in Venningbund to hamper her screw should another move in that direction be attempted. These Danish sailors are bold fellows, they utterly disregarded the fire from Brauger, and sent boats to take away the nets. Not only this, but they actually started to surprise some Prussian shore batteries, and were prevented from landing, luckily for them, by treachery. She was next employed in bringing out three Danish merchantmen from Flensborg Fjord. In fact, the Rolf Krake is a very distinguished ship, well commanded, and with a daring crew. The Dannebrog is much larger being something like our English iron-plated Defence. She, too, will be stationed at Alsen, and now lies northward of Augustenborg, to guard the other end of Alssund. I found that Denmark has naval officers who are worthy comrades to their gallant and accomplished military brothers. The army speaks every language, especially French, whilst the navy is thoroughly English. They understand our sea terms, and affect the bearing of British tars. There is no fear that any shrinking from a fair fight will ever be exhibited amongst the modern Norsemen.

A DANISH SEA SONG.*

Air, "Holmens faste Stok."
Sailors of the fleet
That cruises on our native shore,
Ye have learned to meet
The artful German as of yore;
And the men that roam
So far away from child and wife,
They will travel home
To aid us in this honest strife.
Lads in blue will try
To hurry back o'er ocean foam;
Still so proud and high
The Dannebrog shall fly.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

Therefore, smart and trim,
Now let the frigate take her course;
Mark you how she'll skim
When yonder steam has lent its force.
Haul the braces taut,
And set more sail upon her mast;
Place her where we ought,
Nor let this battle be our last.
Quickly you shall see
The mocking German will be pass'd,
Roving far and free,
Each Danish ship should be.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!

On the good old plan
Now we'll conquer or we'll fall.
Yes, King Christian
Shall be served by one and all;
So let us unite
To show what sailors still are worth,
Watch us in the fight,
Thou, shade of Christian the Fourth!
On the German shore
Blow heavy tempests from the north,
Where our cannon roar
For victory once more.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah;

* As in other translations of Danish popular songs, I have here attempted to render the spirit rather than the exact words of the original.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger.)

SUCCESSFUL as the Government have hitherto been in evading any direct issue upon the scope and tenor of their foreign policy, they received a notice from the Leader of the Opposition on Tuesday night which will have warned them that they cannot much longer pursue their devious and uncertain track with impunity. How the country has suffered itself to be thus far pertinaciously hoodwinked with regard to its international duties and obligations already surpasses belief. Let the Conservative orators, however, have only once "a fair field and no favour," and there is little doubt that the mask will soon be stripped from the face of the Cabinet, and the bandages removed from the eyes of the people. The "knowing ones" are even now on the alert, and, to judge by the frequent splashes in the heretofore unruffled Ministerial waters, the more well-informed rats have rapidly begun to leave the sinking vessel. And well indeed they may, for she is no iron-clad *Monitor*, and the first deliberate broadside of her adversaries will infallibly send her to the bottom. How soon or under what conditions that "broadside" will be discharged is at present, of course, a matter of speculation. The artillerists of the Opposition may even after all prefer to keep up a "raking fire," and harass their opponents by a series of shots at long range. The effect will be all the same. Leakage has irrepressibly set in, and the best the Cabinet can henceforward expect, is to become a water-logged target for the convenient practice of their foes.

How the Ministry have managed to bring themselves into so humiliating a position, it is by no means difficult to discern. Nothing could have been more fraught with disgrace in the eyes of Europe than their conduct with regard to Poland; and for the Premier to turn round at this juncture, and endeavour to stigmatise the reproaches levelled against his policy on this important question by the Conservative Leader in the Commons, as inconsistent and anachronistic, displays only culpable indifference or a perverse forgetfulness. Unanswerably was he reminded by Mr. Disraeli that there was another alternative besides going to war with Russia or giving the go-by to France, and that to taunt the Opposition with the tardiness of their protest was simply to take a disingenuous advantage of the impossibility which, owing to the recess, had existed of bringing the subject before Parliament. What the "alternative" just alluded to was, no man understood better than Lord Palmerston; and his objection, therefore, to Mr. Disraeli's abstention, from stating it in so many words was as unfair as it was unavailing. To have been consistent with such pacific intentions as those by which the English Government eventually professed themselves to be animated, they ought, from the outset of the negotiations, to have refrained from even the semblance of menace to Russia, and even the faintest promise of material support to France. Moral suasion and physical force are so divergent in their operation, that to use them simultaneously is seldom productive of aught but a neutral result.

OUR GUNS.

(From the Examiner.)

WE have lately had a powerfully armed American cruiser from the Federal States in the Thames, of which the *Army and Navy Gazette* thus writes:—

"This vessel had two 11-inch pivot guns of seven tons' weight each, which are mounted upon carriages and slides of a very strong and simple fashion. War has already proved their efficiency, and from the ease with which the American 7-ton guns are managed, it is in contemplation to mount still more powerful guns upon the broadsides of the American vessels. We trust that this country, so surpassingly rich in mechanical invention and improvement, will not be left behind, and that red-tape will no longer interfere to prevent the best plan in carriages as well as in guns from being carried out for the benefit of her Majesty's services."

The hope here expressed is natural, and befits a journal addressed to the interests of the sister services; but to those who have watched the proceedings of our war authorities for a good many years, the reflection is obvious that red-tape ever has stood in the way, and until a great change take place, will continue to stand in the way of common sense and improvement. The *Keursage*, the ship alluded to by the *Army and Navy Gazette*, has a deck plain and smooth as that of a yacht. Take any one of our corresponding ships, and we shall find that their guns traverse and run upon a kind of metal railway let into the deck. It signifies nothing that an incredibly small number of American seamen are required to work their great guns, without railways to assist them and an infinitely larger number of English seamen to work our guns, assisted by railways. No matter, red-tape forbids the American system. My Lords Commissioners object to the decks being scratched. Now the Americans do not scratch their decks, because, by a simple but ingenious contrivance, their guns, by the turn of a lever, are at once placed upon rollers; but if they did scratch their decks, that go-ahead people would hardly object to such scratching, since it led to the more effectual scratching of their opponents. An English naval officer, however, who had scratched his deck in sinking an enemy would be strangled with red-tape and lose his promotion. Why we should have gone on for so many years exposing our ships with 6-inch guns, assisted by half a dozen 8-inch guns, three on each broadside, to whole broadsides of 9-inch, and within a few years 11-inch American guns, we do not understand; it is a question deeply involved in the mysteries of red-tape. In the House of Lords Admiral Kuper's report as to the dead failure of Armstrong's guns at Kagosima has elicited a sleepy question or two from certain peers, but the Duke of Somerset assured the House it was all right, and that he should have Armstrong's guns tinkered and put in order; some fresh breech-plugs had been sent out; a stop would be put to their shooting at both ends; and his Grace relieved their lordships' minds considerably by assuring them that he was not the maker of the Somerset gun, that he never had made a gun, and was not confident that he could make one.

THE TAXES—THE SINEWS OF WAR.

(From the New York Herald.)

IT is evident that the present Congress must take the responsibility that was avoided by the last one of providing by taxation a revenue that shall be equal to the extraordinary expenses of the Government. Our present taxes are totally inadequate to meet those expenses, and in some respects the Tax Bill is a failure. Several of the States, for instance, have made no return at all from the Income-tax, and others have made a very small one. Congress must go over this whole matter earnestly, and must give us a tax bill that will yield three or four hundred million dollars a year, or the credit of the country is gone. It matters not what kind of a bank bill we have. Our present bank system and the greenbacks seem to be sufficient for the business of the country. But with the question of taxes it is different. Congress has a great and all-important duty to perform in the preparation of a new tax bill that it must face boldly and go through with. National bankruptcy will otherwise be the result, and our finances will fall into as lamentable a condition as the finances of the Rebel States are in now.

FORCIBLE EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.

(From the Buffalo Courier.)

A CORRESPONDENT of the *National Intelligencer* writing from Prince George's County, Maryland, gives the particulars of a scandalous outrage perpetrated by the military, in pursuance of the programme evidently concurred in by the War Department for the destruction of slavery in that State. A detachment of negro troops, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel, marched into the county, broke open the jail and emptied it a score or so of criminals, mostly negroes, who were carried off in the ranks of the detachment. The officer commanding alleged he had orders so to do. The expedition also picked up and refused to surrender a large crowd of runaway blacks, men, women and children, who had taken advantage of the incursion for self-emancipation. The *Intelligencer* accompanies the correspondence with the following editorial note:—

"In giving a place to the foregoing communication we may say that it proceeds from a citizen of Maryland, well known to us, and who, should the military authorities think it proper to institute an enquiry into the facts of the case, would be ready to substantiate his representations. And surely, if there is to be any limit set to the arbitrary violence of military officers in Maryland, the case he recites is one which, we might suppose, would elicit inquiry, as well for the credit of the army as from respect for humanity and the rights of a loyal State—all of which are compromised by such transactions as these. We understand that Governor Bradford will represent the facts above stated to the President, in the hope that he will order some investigation with a view to the redress of such outrages upon the most primary institutes of municipal law and the most imperative sanctions of humanity. When informed we shall apprise our readers of the result of the application to the President in this behalf.

"The only 'limit' that will be set to the perpetration of these outrages upon the rights and laws of Maryland, will be on the farther side of the total destruction of slavery within her borders. That destruction is foreordained, and no guarantee of law or right will be respected as none has been respected, until the Abolitionists have perfected their work. In comparison with 'the interests of God and humanity,' constitutions and laws weigh very lightly with Mr. Lincoln's Administration."

SHAKESPEARE.

(From the Times.)

ENGLISHMEN do not keep the twenty-third of April—St. George's-days—as Irishmen keep St. Patrick's, and Scotchmen keep St. Andrew's. The great champion who slew the dragon is not much cared for, but a large portion of the human race commemorates to-day the birth of a Warwickshire boy 300 years ago. Since he first drew breath ten generations of men have come and gone, and the world has seen vast changes —dynasties melting away, nations dropping out of account, great conquerors crossing the Earth, and mighty empires rising out of the dust—new literatures, new arts, new sciences. Since the world began there are not to be named three centuries which have made such a complete revolution in the affairs of men or in the aspects of nsature, and which, reckoning not by time, but by events, are so full of moment or so long in the account. Yet, in all the ages, we cannot point to any man who, for a mere human achievement, has been remembered one century after his birth as the child born at Stratford-on-Avon is now remembered after the lapse of the three longest centuries in the history of mankind. It is the son of a homely alderman whose birth we celebrate—the son of a grazier, who was bred among the cows and the calves; but his intellectual work has raised him to a throne recognized from continent to continent and lasting from age to age.

Shakespeare gives voice to every wave of feeling—to every mood of the mind. He knows all the pulses of sorrow as well as all the springs of laughter. He studied hate as well as love, and low appetite as well as lofty ambition. Men and women, lords and commons, fays and hags, he knows them all. Landsman and seaman, tailor and apothecary, are alike to him. His revelation of the workings of the heart is a ceaseless marvel. When the murder of Duncan is discovered, Lady Macbeth expresses her astoishment—"what, in our house?" She is not like an innocent woman astonished at the murder, but that it should have been perpetrated under her roof. Is there anything that can be compared for knowledge of human nature, and consummate skill in managing it, with the great speech of Antony over the dead body of Cæsar? Similar examples might be quoted without number, and will crowd on the recollection of every intelligent reader. But Shakespeare's perfect knowledge of the human heart would appear cruel were it not tempered with perfect sympathy. If no man has exhibited so clearly as he the frailties of our nature and our self-deceptions in fancying ourselves better than we are, it is a rare thing for him to make any one positively hateful. There is no malice in the ridicule with which he covers a fault; there is infinite pity in the fate which overtakes the offender. See Shylock, and note how we pity him as he goes out of sight a ruined man—reft of his vengeance, of his ducats, of his child, half reft of his religion. The tender memory of his Leah, which makes the loss of the turquoise she gave him when he was a bachelor one of his sharpest tortures, imparts a touch of softness to his character; and the revenge for which he thirsted is palliated by the strong provocation of a Jew who has feelings like other men, but is treated as if he had none. Or, again, take Lady Macbeth, and remember how she herself could not imbrue her hands in Duncan's blood. "Had he not resembled my father as he slept, I had done't." She too, has the tender part in her nature, and with all her cruel ambition has the family affections strongly developed. Not only has she a warm place in her heart for the memory of her father, "she has given suck, and knows how tender 'tis to love the babe that milks her;" all her fierce ambition is inspired by devotion to her husband, and at last the mind of this strong woman gives way in the contemplation of her guilt, her higher nature gets the mastery, and she dies in an agony of remorse. Or yet again, take Iago, than whom in the whole range of Shakespeare's characters there is not a more hateful villain. Shakespeare never, like other dramatists paints gratuitous villainy, and in always suggesting a strong motive he mixes mercy with reprobation. Iago it must be observed, is labouring under the impression that the Moor had been too intimate with his wife Emilia

> "——the thought whereof
> "Doth like a poisonous mineral gnaw my inwards,
> "And nothing can or shall content my soul.
> "Till I am evened with him, wife for wife."

So the worst villain gets the benefit of a doubt in his favour and is always justly treated. In Shakespeare's view of human vice and frailty there is indeed, hardly any satire. It is only in *Troilus and Cressida* that a scornful view of life is fully presented; and certainly nothing can be more scornful than the view there presented of love without purity, of war without dignity and of society all destitute of truth. But such a view as this is quite exceptional in Shakespeare, unless we add to the misanthropy of Timon, which, after all, is not of a kind that makes the picture of life hideous. We may go through play after play and we still find this, that whereas when Shakespeare rose to his height he took sad desponding views of human life, saw the earth but as a foot-ball of the gods, and the human race as but the dust on its surface, he never mixed with this view an unkind judgment of man, he never separated himself from his fellows, he was a partaker of their sins and follies, sorrowed in their sorrow, and rejoiced in their joy.

Shakespeare's art, too, of expressing his idea, or of making it felt, was beyond that of any man who ever lived. He puts his idea before us, or suggests it with immense ease. It was usual among the French critics to speak of him as a splendid barbarian and an inspired idiot; but in all French or any other art there is to be found nothing like the power which Shakespeare displays of bringing all the rays of thought into a focus, and concentrating light in a word, in a character, in a scene, or in a whole play. Other writers spread out their ideas, divide their forces, and are content to make a single effect in one play. Sir John Vanbrugh provides us with as good an example as we need. In one of his plays he has Lord Foppington—one of the most celebrated representations of a dandy. In another comedy he has Lady Fanciful, the feminine counterpart of Lord Foppington. The lord is the central figure of the one and the lady of the other. This is precisely as if Shakespeare had put Benedick in one play and Beatrice in another. It is the very opposite of his method. He would not have wasted two plays on one idea, but would have worked both Lord Foppington and Lady Fanciful into one drama, where we should see the dandy of every shade and degree. Thus in the most popular of his tragedies, if he undertakes to show us the mock-madness, or what some think the half-madness of Hamlet, he takes care to let us see it in contrast and camparison with the perfect madness of Ophelia, with the irrationality of the gravediggers, and with the over-wisdom of Polonius. So if Lear is to stand forth another madman, his mental aberration is put into comparison with the assumed madness of Mad Tom and with the mother-wit of the poor fool. Not only does he bring varieties of the same class of character thus into close relationship, he loves to present the same idea in double lights. The play of *King John* turns upon a question of primogeniture. It is a question to be seriously determined between King John and Prince Arthur. Shakespeare begins the play by discussing the law of primogeniture from a comic point of view, and raising a question as to the rights of the bastard Falconbridge. This may not be conscious art; if the French choose to call it nature they are free to do so. We know not what to call that organic force in nature which produces in the leaf and in the fruit of a tree the same form which we see in flower, in stamen, and in pistol. The morphology of plants shows us the same type of structure pervading every member of the plant; and in the works of great art we may detect a like morpholgy. By some inherent force, call it art, call it nature, the parts repeat each other, and the whole is a repetition of the parts.

Language is perhaps the most wonderful part of Shakespeare's art, and his dominion ever language is perhaps the greatest miracle in literature. At least it is in this region of his art that his power is most understood. We have not all attempted to draw characters and to construct plays so as to understand by experience how rare is the mastery which Shakespeare has attained in this way. But we all use words and know the difficulty of finding forcible and felicitous expression for our ideas. Shakespeare at all times gave to his thoughts, not only the most fit, but also the most beautiful, the most rich, the most rare expression. His phrases have come to be our household words. Whenever we want an expression more than usually suggestive, we turn to his pages and borrow from his treasures. Perhaps the most curious thing about his style is that though it is remarkably florid, and though floridity commonly implies excess of ornament, there is seldom any sense of excess in his language, and we accept all his luxuriance of diction as most apt and necessary. There are some styles, Goethe's for example, which however fine, burst but seldom into flower. Shakespeare's language is always in blossom, and like the orange tree we may find on it at once the bud, the blossom and the perfect fruit. It is quite wonderful to see how he can combine intensity of expression with richness of colouring. The same sort of phrases that from a feebler hand would read but as masterpieces of literary agility—amazing feats of words—come from his pen with force and fire that makes us forget their want of simplicity and think only of their intense meaning. There is no passage more celebrated than the one in which Macbeth, having committed the murder, exclaims in a passion of remorse that all the waters of the sea cannot wash his hands of blood:—

> "Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
> "Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
> "The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
> "Making the green—one red."

Partly because we are used to it, partly because of the violence of the passion with which it is instinct, we lose sight of the extraordinary elaboration of the diction here and forget how strangely it does violence to ordinary modes of speech. The play in it is so excessive, that any one who has much enjoyment of literary form will be apt to think of it as all play; whereas, in point of fact, we for the most part forget how ornate it is, and think only of its weight of meaning.

These are the most obvious sources of Shakespeare's influence over us—an influence which renders his the greatest name in literature. That the anniversary of his birth should be held in honour is natural enough. If anniversaries are to be held at all, surely he of all men is most entitled to the honour. But, in the name of our country, we must protest to all the world and to all time coming that the demonstration which this day witnesses does not properly represent the national feeling. We have the greatest genius that the world has ever seen to honour, and we give him the frankincense of our stupidities, of bungling committees, and feeble displays. We have a hero—one of the least envious, most peaceful, most sympathetic of men, "our sweetest Shakespeare" to remember, and our fond committees pay him a tribute of infinite jealousies, of interminable squabbles, and of selfishness curious in its ingenuity. If we give little honour to the celebration of this day it is not because we give little honour to him who is celebrated. On the contrary, it is because we honour him that we refuse to greet him with the idolatrous claptrap and the ridiculous oblations of a false religion.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—It was about 2 o'clock when an object upon the water was discovered approaching by the deck officer of the Minnesota. Moving noiselessly forward, nearer, and nearer, it was hailed, but no reply was elicited. It did not stop its course, but continued to advance in the direction of the ship. It was hailed again, and this time, as before, no answer came. Hailing it the second time, the officer shouted, "If you do not answer we will fire into you." "A boat from the Roancke; fire and be——," was quickly returned. An instant afterwards the Minnesota experienced a tremendous shock. Men were thrown violently out of their hammocks, and balls and shells rolled from where they were stored. The crockery ware was all shattered into fragments. The force of the concussion was so great that it sprung some of the timbers and started the decks slightly out of position. The torpedo was placed amidship, and not properly adjusted. Had it been rightly fixed to the vessel there can be no doubt that it would have been blown to atoms, and the hundreds of unconscious sleeping men hurled into eternity without the least warning. Amid the confusion and excitement prevailing, the boat that brought the torpedo down managed to escape. The picket beats in the river have been materially reduced within a short time past. Three had been sent to this city for repairs, and another to the storeship at Fortress Monroe for supplies. These were the most formidable small gunboats of the fleet. Had there been less darkness prevailing, and a full head of steam on some of the boats, the rebel boat would have been captured. Where she came from is not known, but it is assumed that she ran out of the Chuckatuck. She must have been propelled by muffled oars as she neared the flagship; but as soon as the torpedo was attached she steamed rapidly away. The report made by the explosion was heard distinctly at Fortress Monroe. The Minnesota was going north for repairs in a few days. The shock caused for a while great confusion among the ship's company. Every one sprang to his feet and repaired to quarters, amid the crashing of ladders the falling of rammers, sponges, and capstan bars. Fortunately, no one was injured beyond slight bruises, caused by their being thrown out of their hammocks. The deck and walls of the engineers' steerage are badly torn up. The paymaster's store-room is also badly damaged. The shell-room appeared as one mass of ruins, owing to the displacement of the shell. The shaft alley of the propeller was crushed in, and prevented the working of the machinery. Several guns were lifted from their positions and thrown against the ports, crushing them completely. The steamer which caused this excitement was of small dimensions, and was a propeller. She did appear to be a steamer, excepting the smoke stack. The only time that she showed any signs of life was when she was retreating, when she commenced to fire up and raise steam. She was capable of containing but a few men. It was a most miraculous escape, and we are all thankful to providence that our splendid frigate and fine crew were not entirely blown up.—*American Paper.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9TH.

Brown, Lieut. L. G., 5th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Morgan, Lieut. J. M., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Bigsby, Lieut. G., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Mason, Captain Staff Corps, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9TH.

Morgan, Lieut. J. M., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Deacon, Captain the Royal Regiment, on sick, to England.
Russell, Brigadier General, to Deesa.
Brown, Lieut. L. I., 5th Regiment, Furlough to England.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1864.

Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 589, of 24th November 1863, a Matron on Rs. 15 and an Assistant Matron on Rs. 8 per mensem are allowed to Hospitals of European Regiments (Cavalry or Infantry), and to Hospitals at the Head Quarters of Brigades of Artillery with more than 3 Batteries attached.

A Matron on Rs. 15 per mensem is sanctioned for European Hospitals of Batteries of Artllery and of all Detachments exceeding 100 in strength.

A Matron on Rs. 15 a month, for so long as her services are considered necessary by the Divisional Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, is also sanctioned for the Kurrachee and Khandala Depot Hospitals, and for the Sanitarium Hospitals at Ghizree, Aboo, Colaba, and Poorundhur.

Erratum.—The date of promotion of Russaldar Meaded Khan, Poona Horse, notified in G. O. No. 248, dated 18th May 1864, is 17th April 1864.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1864.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 29, dated 25th January 1864, the following Establishment of the ordnance Department of this Presidency, is appointed with effect from 1st December 1863:

1 Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.
1 Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines.
2 1st Class Commissaries of Ordnance.
2 2nd Class ditto ditto.
4 3rd Class ditto ditto.

The inspection of Arsenals will be performed either by the Inspector General of Ordnance or by the Deputy Inspestor General under his orders, the latter Officer, who will ordinarily have charge of the Grand Arsenal, taking the Inspector General's routine duties when that Officer if absent on tour of inspection.

The travelling expenses of these Officers when on tours of Inspection should be charged in accordance to G. G. O. No. 568, dated 17th November 1863.

The Commissaries will be distributed as follows:—

1st and 2nd Class Commissaries.—Poona Arsenal, Mhow Arsenal, Belgaum Arsenal, and Hydrabab (Sind) Arsenal,

3rd Class Commissaries.—1 Grand Arsenal, 1 Aden Arsenal, 1 Neemuch Depot, and 1 Ahmedabad Depot.

Consequent on the above arrangements the following appointments are made:—

Lieutenant Colonel Worgan, Royal Artillery (Principal Commissary of Ordnance), to be Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance.

Captains Kinloch and Mellersh, Royal Artillery (Commissaries of Ordnance), to be Commissaries of Ordnance of the First Class.

Captains Clarke and Bayley, Royal Artillery (Commissaries of Ordnance), to be Commissaries of Ordnance of the Second Class.

Lieutenants H. Purcell and P. Cowley (Deputy Commissaries), to be Commissaries of Ordnance of the Third Class.

Two of the Third Class Commissaries will be Officers of the Royal Artillery, on a probationary footing.

Until the Ahmedabad Arsenal is reduced to a Depôt, it will be a Second Class charge. To provide for this, Captain Swanson, Royal Artillery is appointed a Second Class Commissary *pro tem.*

Mr. S. Wright, Assistant to the Pay Examiner, is appointed to act as Compiler Pay Department, during Mr. Maidment's temporary employment as Assistant Secretary to Government, Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments or until further orders.

Mr. W. Swanseger to act as Uncovenant Assistant to the Pay Examiner, vice Mr. Wright.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 8th June.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following appointment subject to approval by Her Majesty.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. George Luck, to be Adjutant 19th April 1864.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.

Captain D. G. Anderson, Royal Artillery.

Brevet Lieut. Colonel W. G. Cameron, 1st Battalion (4th Foot), Ensign F. Plummer, 1st Battalion (4th Foot).

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 3rd June 1864.

Captain J. Graham, Cadre 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence

Lieutenant S. H. Halahan, 44th Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

Brevet Major R. J. Edgerley 2nd in Command 5th Regiment N. L. I., Cadre, 29th Regt. N. I., from 1st May to 30th June 1864, in extension to remain at Bombay on Medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1864.

Mr. W. Maidment is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments until further orders.

Mr. W. Maidment assumed charg of the duties of Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments on the 1st June instant.

Lieutenant L. Russell, of H. M. 16th Regiment Native Infantry, has been appointed Officiating Junior Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

Mr. F. H. Souter was appointed Deputy Commissioner and Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 13th April last.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment, by the Honorable the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court, of Mr. Charles Gonne to act as Registrar at the Appellate Side of the High Court at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. West.

The appointment by the Coroner of Bombay, under the provisions of Act. IV. of 1848, of T. Diver, Esq., M.D., as Deputy Coroner of Bombay, has been approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

R.T., Reid, Esq., assumed charge, on the 6th instant, of his duties as Acting First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

The appointments of Lieutenant G. T. Giertzen and Mr. Abraham David as Superintendent of Police at Dharwar and Assistant Superintendent of Police at Poona, respectively are to have effect from the 28th instead of the 1st August last as notified under date the 27th January last.

Mr. E. T. Richardson, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Rutnagherry, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Madoo Row, Mahalkurry of Moondagode in Canara, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

Azum Bhoojung Row Aurootesh, Acting Mamlutdar of Hoongoond, in the Belgaum Districts, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

Major F. Philips, Acting Collector of Hydrabad, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. Ashby Ingle has been appointed to officiate as Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Shikarpoor.

Mr. E. P. Robertson to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Colaba; Mr. A. R. Macdonald continuing to act as Sub-collector and Joint Magistrate during Mr. Robertson's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Broach, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee until further orders.

Mr. J. McFarlan, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, to be employed as an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum until further orders.

Mr. E. H. Little to act as Second Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar during Mr. McFarlan's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Officiating Under-Secretary to Government, to officiate as Government Director of the Bank of Bombay during the absence of the Honourable A. D. Robertson from the Presidency, or until further orders.

Serjeant W. Grey, of the Sappers and Miners, is appointed a Probationary Assistant Overseer in the Public Works Department.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JUNE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
9	Johnstone Castle (s)	Kingcome	Surat June 8.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
9	Jessie Coffin	Coffin	Moulmein.
	Bosphorous	Anderson	Liverpool.
	Jeddo (s)	Gribble	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Statelie*, A. Cumming, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Tweed*, W. Stewart, bound to Penang.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Prince of Wales*, for Liverpool.
B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Arabia*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ...	Cotton (Going Ships)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. p. t.
	Commencing	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. „
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. } Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. } Nominal.
	Cases	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. „
	Ivory	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d. „
To Clyde		} Nothing doing.
To Hull		} Nothing doing.
To China		} Nothing doing.
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 15 to 16 and port charges.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay Friday, 10th June 1864.

London.

Winterthur—68 cwt., E. teeth 3 cwt. 1 qur. 2 lb., loose E. teeth 6 cwt. 3 qur. 14 lb., Bawanjee Vullybhoy; 50 packages, aloes secotra 51 cwt. 1 qur. 20 lb., Hajeebhoy Dawood & Co.

Yarra—202 packages, black tea 8,474 lb., Bulakeedass Lallchund.

Liverpool.

Advance 6 bales coiryarn 10½ cwt., Ticumjee Caujee.

Alsagar—1,200 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt., Kessowjee Wagjee.

Ambrose—4 bales cotton, 14 cwt. David Sassoon & Co; 3 bags linseed, 1½ cwt., J. Sigg & Co.

Ann Buckle—46½ bales cotton, 162½ cwt., S. S. Narielwalla; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vusunjee Goculdass; 84 bales cotton, 294 cwt., Jeatha Ludhany; 54 bales cotton, 164 cwt., S. Momud.

Arundel—500 bundles rapeseed, 250 cwt., Mooljee Jewraz.

Arracana—64 bales cotton, 224 cwt., Joravurmull Sewlall.

Black Eagle—160 bales cotton, 560 cwt., Woomersy Cuma.

Belle Isle—75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Jaffer Goolam Hosen; 8 bales cotton, 28 cwt., Robinson & Co; 72 bales cotton, 252 cwt., Wallace & Co.

British Empire—51½ bales cotton, 180½ cwt., Bacherdass Amberdass.

Cambay—51 bundles coiryarn, 32 cwt. 1 qur. 14 lb., Withuldass Munguljee.

Caroline—1,200 bundles coiryarn 175 cwt., Bhimjee Visram & Co.

Castilion—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Clasmerdon—115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., Morarjee Pudomsy & Co.

Etna—31 bales cotton, 108½ cwt., Purbutt Jeatsy.

Fanny Forsyth—50½ bales wool, 151½ cwt., Wookerda Hemraz.

Gertrude—93 bales cotton, 325½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass.

Glendower—200 bags matheeseed, 300 cwt.; 150 bundles linseed, 75 cwt., Thackersy Hurridass; 1 bag surseeseed 1½ cwt., Courjee Mowjee.

Great Australia—15 bales cotton, 52½ cwt., Bhimjee Pursotum; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Morarbhoy Vizbhookun.

Havelock—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Hajee Momud Baker Sheerajee; 1 case ruby beads cut, Rennie Scovell & Co.

Illustrious—61 bales cotton, 213½ cwt., Dewjee Premjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur.

King of Italy—29 bales wool, 87 cwt., Narondass Tulloomull.

Lepento—9 bales cotton, 31½ cwt., Davedut Damjee; 9 bales cotton, 31½ cwt., Bhanjee Nursy.

Matheran—47 bales cotton, 164½ cwt., Ticumjee Velljee & Co.

Nydia—261 bales cotton, 913½ cwt., Wm. Nicol & Co.

Ontario—85 bales cotton, 297½ cwt., Jeatha Pursotum; 158 bales cotton, 553 cwt., Lallchund Khacky; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Peerbhoy Khaluckdena & Co.; 57 bales cotton, 129½ cwt., Samjee Hemraz & Co.; 7 bales cotton, 24½ cwt., Pranjeevundass Wagjee.

Prince of Wales—143½ bales wool, 430½ cwt., Vusunjee Lalljee; 150 bales wool, 450 cwt., Wootumchund Veerchund.

Sattara—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Butteewalla sons & Co.

Sedburgh—57 bales cotton, 199½ cwt., Purbhoobhoy Nagurdass; 52 bales wool, 156 cwt., Hassum Moosa; 36 bales wool, 108 cwt., Cooverjee Jeatha & Co.

Strong bow—9 cases sundries, Robinson Newton.

Wabeno—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Wallace & Co.

Havre.

Gertrude—44 bales cotton, 154 cwt, Malljee Sewjee; 27 bales cotton, 94½ cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee & Brothers.

Swiftsure—58 bales cotton, 197 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.

New York.

Martaban—115 bales orchillaweed 389 cwt. 2 qur. 27 lb., Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

Hongkong.

Steamer *John Bright* 28 packages, Bhasabole 27 cwt. 1 qur. 1 lb., Dwarkadass Vusunjee & Co; 693 cwt. E. Teeth 26 cwt., 21 lb., D. Vusunjee & Co,

Steamer *Carnatic*—9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. M. B. P. Colah & Co.; 35 chests M. opium, 139 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy & Co.; 9 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. Somjeebhoy Visram; 46 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon & Co.; 29 chests 140 lbs. Cursetjee Bomonjee & Co; 42 chests opium, 137 Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta & Co.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Carnatic*—20 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abram.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co. (c.l. June 1)
687 Winterthur, Seward—Huschke & Co. (c.l. May 21)
595 Yarra, Teasdale—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. May 36)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1466 Advance, Wyles—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
534 Agincourt, Penrice—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c.l.May19)
1261 Alsagar, Piterson—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. May 17)
861 Ambrose, Daniell—J. Sigg & Co. (c. l. May 7)
964 Ann Buckle, Lyle—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c.l. May 7)
1197 Aracana, Hatfield—Dady & Sorabjee. (c. l. April 21)
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co.
1249 Arundel—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 30)
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes—John Clover & Co.
1180 Belle Isle, Webster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 23)
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co. (c.l. May 20)
931 Bombay, Sellars—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. l. Mar. 10)
1414 British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorung.
750 Cambay, Jackson—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1132 Caroline, Atheridge. (c. l. May 20)
1250 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1549 Clasmerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co. (c.l. April 29)
998 City of Amoy, McMillan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1066 Egeria, Peel—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 7)
849 Etna, Hughes—J. Clover & Co. (c.l. Mar. 28)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. l. March 28)
1194 Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May25)
849 Forest Queen, Roy—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. April 7)
1069 Forganhall, Wood—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 28)
848 Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.
780 Glendower, Hughes—B. H. Cama. (c.l. May 5)
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1454 Golden Dream, Brown—Lawrence & Co. (discharging.)
1660 Great Australia,—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
394 Harold, Peedeline—F. Sands & Co. (c.l. May 19)
1124 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c.l. May 6)
1562 Harmonides,—Dady and Sorabjee. (c. l. May 12)
1117 Henry Moore,—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 3)
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 13)
893 J. Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Mar. 5)
1363 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
900 Lepanto, Martin—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c.l. May 25)
1194 Mataura, Steward—The Captain. (c. l. May 23)
1240 Mistress of the Sea, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
776 Matheran, Allen—J. W. Wright & Co. (c.l. June 1)
833 Nydia, Pearson—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c. l. May 24)
110 North East, Boyd—M. N. Bhownuggree. (c. l. May 2)
1062 Ontario Vellacott—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. May 5)
990 Owen Glendower,—Macnee & Co. (c. l. April 25)
1328 Princess Alexandra—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 4)
237 Queen of the Mersey—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. May12
939 Sattara, Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 18)
1161 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1071 Sea King—P. of W. S. Co. Limited. (c. l. May 19)
1075 Statelie, Campbell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 28)
1227 Strongbow, Crombie—B. Shipping & Co. (c. l. May23)
1101 Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co.
614 Sedberg, Robert—M. Pandoorung. (c.l. May 28)
1009 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Co. (c.l. May 23)
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.
599 Wabeno, Fillan—Finlay Clark & Co. (c.l. May 21)

FOR HAVRE.

531 City of London, Ferguson, Finlay, Clark & Co.
665 Gertrude—Macindoe, Rogers & Co.
1336 Swiftsure, Mayhew—Wallace & Co.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

723 Sultana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1294 Tweed—Leckie & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

364 Ann Jenkins, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
811 Northumberland, Miller.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1175 Anne Royden, Affleck—Lyon Brothers & Co.

NOT FIXED.

775 Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.
611 Alicia, Anderson—J. W. Wright & Co.
1118 Astronomer,—Thomas.
Alligator, Nacoda.
Amazon—Danneberg Falcher, Cooper & Co.
784 Atiet Rahemon, Jones.
952 Admiral, Smith—Lawrence & Co.
1231 Annie, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
368 Atalanta, Lostos.
679 Asteroid, Gardener.
1599 Assaye, Thomas—B. H. Cama.
761 Bhooj Nuggur, Bonnett.
1936 Belle Maria, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
474 Camila, Crockett—Forbes & Co.
674 Campbell, Ron—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillan—B. H. Cama.
716 Cameo, Lame—Coupland & Co.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bird—Coupland & Co.
1209 Challenge, Lord—W. Nicol & Co.
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.
1069 Culloden, Slater—W. Nicol & Co.
875 Caribean, Robinson—Ewart Latham & Co.
853 Colombo, Belcher—Lawrence & Co.
769 Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.
909 Dolbadren Castle, Mesnard, S. & N. Nanabhoy.
1198 Duleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.
1143 Ellen Stuart, Lyons—J. W. Wright & Co.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
810 Eloisa, Philpott—B. H. Cama.
364 Fatal Currim—H. M. Sedick.
375 Favorite, Renti.
1323 French Empire, Clark—Ewart Latham & Co.
624 Fort William, Castle.
Falkland, Muir
1197 Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.
1849 Henry Fernie, Page—W. Nicol & Co.
1197 Herald, McGarth—Lawrence & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
453 Johana, Hoster—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1236 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
1263 Longwood, Peterson—Western India S. Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
1069 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
503 Marguerite, Bertin—Coupland & Co.
776 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed.
521 Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.
724 Moroyshire, Penton—W. Nicol & Co.
517 Ningpo, Miners.
1160 Owangandy, Brown—E. Bates & Co.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama.
924 Prince of Wales, Hunter—Lawrence & Co.
151 Romania, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. L.
347 Rahamanee, Nacoda, Damodhur Ragowjee
296 Rory O'Moore, Leach—C. & Manockjee. (For sale)
761 Sailor Prince, Camsey—Souza, Pinto & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
265 Sturdy (s)—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
980 Southampton, Linstrong—Macnee & Co.
1169 Sparkler, McLoughton—W. Nicol & Co.
370 Southern Cross, Milman.
1160 Southern Belle, Danneston,—W. Nicol & Co.
932 St. Bernard, Mason—Ruttonjee Edduljee, Esq.
1236 Sydenham, Harding.
449 Spitfire, Mills—The Captain.
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson Bogle & Co.
1136 Tasmania, Steel—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1089 Ticonderoga, Rice—H. M. Sedick.
874 Tinto, McDougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Thule (s)
Western Empire,
792 William Kudston, Logan—Finlay Clark & Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—June 2, *Ostom Homey*, Bray, from Boston 20th January; touched at Madras 22nd April; *James Russell*, *Albert Cezard*, and *Chincha*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—June 2, Barque *Empress*, Fergusou, from London 21st January.

DEPARTURES.—June 2, Barque *Empress*, Markham, to Penang; Barque *Cheviot*, Henderson, to London; Screw Steamer *Indiana*, Smyth, to London, via Cape; Barque *Sea Rover*, Fraser, to Sydney; Barque *Captain Cook* J. Cleaver. to London; Barque *Etherild*, Anderson, to Masulipatam.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 7TH JUNE 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 21st May 1864.	From 22nd to 27th May 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
„ 1863-64	15,242	494	15,736
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
„ 1863-64	2,231	...	2,231

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 31st May 1864.	From 1st to 7th June 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	12	*45,455
„ 1863-64	13,522½	876	1½	14,398½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	...	...	½	*4,410½
„ 1863-64	2,204½	26	½	2,230½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 31st May 1864.	From 1st to 7th June 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	45,050	...	45,050	405
„ 1863-64	10,866½	152½	11,019	3,379½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	4,256	...	4,256	154½
„ 1863-64	1,864½	...	1,864½	366

DETAIL OF EXPORTS—FROM 1ST TO 7TH JUNE 1864.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
None.	
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *J. Bright*	70
Per Steamer *Carnatic*	82½
Total...	152½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

Erratum.—In the last Memo. under the Headings "Exported by Sea" and "Balance" *for* "Chests 1,385 | 10,862½ | 2,660" *read* Chests—1,389 | 10,866½ | 2,656."

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Depy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 8th June 1864.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅝d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	219 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	277 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	81 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	146 pr. ct. pm
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	170 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	238 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	......	220 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	210 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	......	92 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank		......	16 per ct.
East India Bank		......	10 per ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 14,500 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs. 78,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 37,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,400	......	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500		Rs. 3,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	... ..	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	......	Rs. 250 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500		Rs. 6,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000		100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 325 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	250
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan...	98
„ Loan 1835-36 ...	} 98
„ Loan 1842-43 ...	} 98
„ Loan 1854-55 ...	} 98
New Five per Cent. Loan ...	107
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...	115½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 210
Carolus	„ 29)
Mexican Dollars	„ 230
German Crowns	„ 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 222
Bar Silver	„ 105-8
Gold Leaf	„ 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (9th June 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 600 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 610 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 610 to 615
New Oomravuttee	„ 575 to 595
New Dharwar Sawgined	„ 655 to 660
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 560 to 570
New Veeraval	„ 540 to 545
New Khandeish	„ 540 to 545
New Poratchee	„ 530 to 540
New Accote	„ 605 to 610
New Mangalore	„ 540 to 545
New Hinghunganut	„ 660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at	Rs. 6-6 to 6-8 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„ 6-6 to 6-8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„ 32 to 34. „ 33 to 34.
Niger	„ 37 to 28 Nominal.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, ESQ.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HENRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, ESQ.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, ESQ.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, ESQ., *Chairman.*
The Honerable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, ESQ.

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0⅝d.	per Rupee.
Three „ „	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
Two „ „	2s. 0¼d.	do.
One „ „	2s. 0d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per ct.	per an.
do.	9	do. do.	5½ do	do.
do.	6	do. do.	5 do.	do.
do.	4	do. do.	4½ do.	do.
do.	3	do. do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 2nd June 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee
4 Do.	at 2s.	0⅝d.	„
3 Do.	at 2s.	0⅝d.	„
2 Do.	at 2s.	0⅜d.	„
1 Do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11⅞d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5	„
Do.	12 do.	6	„

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

J. L. BRODIE, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 0⅝d.	per Rupee.
„	4 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	„
„	3 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	„
„	2 do.	2s.	„
„	1 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	„
„	On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	„
On Scotland	do.	} 1s. 11½d.	„
On Ireland	do.	} 1s. 11½d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11½d.	„

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight...	6	per cent.
„ „ 6 „	5	„
„ „ 3 „	4	„

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.
Bombay, 9th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain	3	per cent.	per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „	5	„	„
Do. „ 12 „ „	6	„	„

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅝d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 3 do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
Do. at 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
Do. at 1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Do. on Demand do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland. do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH. BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0⅝d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
„ 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
„ 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
„ 1 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
„ On Demand	1s.	11½d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s.	11½d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.................10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 7th June 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅞d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0¼d.	„
Sight	1s. 11½d.	„
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-61 cts.	„
3 Do. Do.	„ 2-55 „	„
Sight	„ 2-50 „	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,

3 months' notice	3	per Cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4		do.
12 Ditto	5		do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 3rd June 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.

WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)	MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, ESQ.
	GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
H. FORMAN, ESQ. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)	PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅝d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	do.
1 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2	per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3	„
„ 6 „ ...	5	„
12 „ ...	6	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee
„ 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s.	0⅛d.	„
„ 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	„
„ 1 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	„
„ On demand do.	1s.	11⅞d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6 do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12 do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
12th March 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—MR. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN *Poona*, MR. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 31st March 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

DOUBLE BARRELLED FOWLING PIECE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have for Sale on Commission, a very superior double-barrelled breach-loading Sporting Gun, by Adams, in leather case with implements complete, and 1,000 patent Caps and Cartridges.—Price Rs. 500.

The above is the property of an officer who has left for England, and the Gun may be in every respect relied on.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER VINING AND CO.

THE following new Carte De Visites (colored) have just been received per post.

	Rs.	
Princess of Wales and Queen	3	8
Princess Arthur	2	8
Duke of Cambridge	2	8
Princess Clotilde Coburg Gothe	2	8
Princess Fanny Lichtenstein	2	8
Countess DeGrey and Ripon	2	3

THACKER VINING Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER VINING, & Co.

THE following Engineering Books can now be had at Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.—

	Rs.	
Browne on the Steam Engine	30	0
Do. on the Screw Propeller	24	0
Simm's Practical Tunnelling	16	0
Practical Mechanics' Journal, Second Series, 2 vols.	17	8
Haskoll's Railway Construction, 2 vols	34	0
Shaffner's Telegraph Manual	20	0
Juman's Navigation and Nautical Tables	14	0
Kirkaldy's Experiments on Wrought Iron and Steel.	13	8
Tate's Mechanical Philosophy	6	12
Barlow on Materials and Construction	10	0
Fenwick's Mechanics of Construction	9	0
Tate's Strength of Materials	3	8
Woodcroft's Origin and Progress of Steam Navigation	6	0
Simm's Principies and Practice of Levelling	6	0
Ritchie's Treatise on Ventilation	6	4
Brady on the Kedge Anchor	10	0
Baily's Perils of the Sea	9	0
Hann's Theoretical and Practical Mechanics	4	8
Nicholson on the Oblique Arch	13	0
Jackson's Military Surveying	7	0
Norie's Navigation	10	0
Steel's Shipmaster's Assistant	17	8
Dove's Law of Storms	8	0
Nare's Seamanship	21	0
Piddington's Sailor's Horn Book	7	0
Adam's on Roads and Rails	8	0
Harbord's Glossary of Navigation	4	8
White's Sailor Boy's Log Book	3	12
Parish on the Sea Officer's Manual	2	8
Macfarlane's History of Propellers and Steam Navigation	3	0
Whewell's Mechanics of Engineering	5	12
Walker on Magnetism and the Mariner's Compass	3	4
Hann on the Steam Engine	2	12
Alston's Seamanship and Naval Duties	5	12
Percy's Metallurgy (Iron and Steel)	31	8
William's Practical Seodesy	6	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, &c., for House Carriage and Out-door just received Overland.

An assortment of Monsoon Boots and Shoes expected by the next Mail.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

ENGLISH BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

REMOVED TO MILITARY SQUARE,
NEAR THE ENGLISH HOTEL,

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES made to order for cash, at the following prices:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Patent Wellingtons	17	Sea Boots	25
Plain do.	15	Samber Riding Books	25
Elastic Patent or Cloth Boots	15	Samber Wellingtons	15
Elastic Enamel Boots	15	Samber Shoes	8
Do. Plain Boots	13	Plain Calf Shoes	8
Shooting Boots to Lace.	16	Elastic Enamel Shoes	10
Lace or Button Calf Boots	13	Do. Patent do.	10
Enamel Riding Boots	35	Do. Plain Calf do.	9
		Canvas Shoes	6
		Patent Spur Boxes	3

Orders from Outstations (if accompanied by a remittance) promptly attended to.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
2 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR AND CO.'S ICE HOUSE—

400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
787 Cases Rock or Kerosine Oil.
500 Cases Naptha or Bunzole used by painters instead of, and preferred to, Turpentine.
100 Cases American Clocks.
125,000 Feet Deals, 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs and 147 Kitts Butter. Packages from 7 to 11 lbs.
93 dozens Tins Fresh Oysters.
43 „ „ Spiced „
46 „ „ Lobsters.
546 „ „ Fresh Salmon.
6 Cases Pain Killer, 120 Ice Pitchers, 10 Refrigerators, and 117 Barrels of Apples.
260 Boxes and 77 Cases Soap.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.
Bombay, 30th May 1864.

FOR SALE.

Now Ready.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE"; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN PEET, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received:—

Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3
Do. No. 8
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9
Do. No. 10
Do. No. 11
Do. No. 12
Do. No. 13
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 32 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC."

The complete Works of William Shakespeare, from the text of Johnson, Steevens, and Reed. With biographical Sketch, by M. C. Clarke ... Rs.	3	12
Cudjo's Cave. By J. S. Trowbridge	4	8
The Quiver: designed for the defence and promotion of Biblical Truth, &c. Vols. 4 and 5. Each.	3	8
Shakespeare's Jest Books. Vol 2	5	12
The Maori King; or the Story of our quarrel with the Natives of New Zealand. By J. E. Gorst	8	0
Verner's Pride. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4	8
The Creole Bride. By P. B. St. John	1	8
The Sailor Crusoe. By ditto	2	12
Leah; or the Jewish Maiden	1	8
The Sketch Book of Washington Irving	2	12
Military Ends and Moral Means, &c. By Colonel J. J. Graham	12	0
Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints. By Dr. Guthrie	3	12
Heroines of the Household. By author of "The Heavenward Path," &c.	2	12
Chasing the Sun; or Rambles in Norway. 4 plates.	0	12
The Interpreter: a tale of the War. By Melville	3	12
Saxby's Weather System; or Lunar influence on weather	3	0
Fanny White and her friend Jack Rawlings; a romance of a young lady thief and a boy burglar	1	8
The Martins of Cro' Martin, 2 vols. By Lever	3	0
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 8	3	12
Royal Navy List for March	2	0
Croquet. By Captain M. Reid	2	0
Macmillan's Magazine, vol. 9	5	12
Gleig's Life of Wellington	3	12
Bain on the Study of Character	6	12
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	3	0
Boosey's Drawing Room Pianoforte Book, 2 vols	6	0
Jackson's Military Surveying	8	12
Tom Moody's Tales. Edited by M. Lemon	5	12
Bon Gaultier's Ballads	6	8
Cassells' Book of Etiquette	0	12
——— Letter Writer	0	12
Aikin's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols	20	0
Sullivan's English Dictionary	2	12
Weale's (Clarke's)	3	8
Renan's Life of Jesus, English translation	8	0
Bull's Hints to Mothers	3	12
Church Services, of sorts.—Rs. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12½ and	20	0
Lefroy's Handbook for Field Service	5	12
Law of Private Trading, Banking, Bankruptcy, Master and Servant, Bills and Cheques, Joint Stock Companies, Husband and Wife.—each	0	12
Thackeray's Esmond	4	8
The Horses of the Sahara. By General Dumas	8	0
Burn's Self—Aid Cyclopædia	8	0
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FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports. Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Pains in the Limbs.—Muscular pains are sometimes insufferably distressing. Though they may not impair the general health at first, ultimately, such must be their effect, if permitted to continue unrelieved. It should be generally known that, after fomentation with warm salt and water, Holloway's Ointment, well rubbed upon the affected part twice a-day, gives infinite ease, and secures ultimate recovery. Holloway's Pills should also be taken, to assist in the cure—they prevent all weak and numb feelings so apt to prevail after neuralgic and rheumatic attacks. A lady writes:—" After suffering a martyrdom from a severe attack of rheumatism, and obtaining no relief from the faculty, I tried your Ointment and Pills, and I rejoice to say they quickly cured me."

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